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MAY 30, 1907

# DECORATION-DAY NUMBER

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# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



SPANISH WAR-VETERANS REVIEWED BY THE AGED HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR, AT THE WASHINGTON ARCH, NEW YORK.  
*Drawn by Arthur Lewis.*

# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIV.

No. 2690

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Thursday, May 30, 1907

## Our Most Poetic Holiday.

FORTY-TWO years have passed since Lee surrendered to Grant, forty-six years since the first gun fired on Fort Sumter brought on the awful shock of civil war. Only a small minority of our people have actual memories of the terrible and glorious events from Fort Sumter to Appomattox. Yet Memorial Day is the most popular as well as the most poetic and picturesque of our national holidays. The animosities of the struggle ceased long ago. The issues it decided are fixed forever, and all sections of our common country join heartily in the beautiful rites of commemoration which link the living generation with the dead. This great nation, saved, united, prosperous, is the monument to our heroes. The defeat of secession and the extinction of slavery were the doom of sectionalism. North and South clasp loving hands above the graves of their heroic dead. The nation is one in its great patriotic heart, one in its passionate loyalty to the flag, one in its lofty enthusiasm for progress, one in its prophetic vision of a future even greater and more glorious than its past—a future in which a free, intelligent, righteous, philanthropic, and peace-loving nation of hundreds of millions shall develop from glory to glory as the leading Power in the parliament of the world.

The supreme lesson of Memorial Day is spiritual. It appeals to the depths of our nature. Life is real in proportion to its consecration to the ideal. Ideas shape the destiny of nations as well as mould the characters of men. The ideal side of business redeems it from sordidness, makes every industry as well as every profession mediatorial, subordinates the getting of wealth to the achievement of worth. An ideal can lift the meanest into manhood and make the weakest strong. The idealist is the real practical man. Personal power is conditional upon the clearness and intensity of moral convictions. The soldiers of the ideal march to lofty music and advance to certain victory. They conquer though they die. By laying down their lives they live forever. Our heroes are immortal in the fruitfulness of their self-sacrifice. Their blood was redemptive.

On their graves we lay our garlands and plant anew the flag they followed. Taps are sounded, a volley is fired. Thus ends once more the sacrament of flowers. But the saviors of the Union are not dead. They cannot die. They live in all that is best, most active, most hopeful, most powerful in the peerless vitality and aspiration of the American people. In the radiant beauty and strength of the republic their indomitable spirit survives immortal.

## Democratic Presidential Availabilities.

MANY Democratic papers have spoken favorably of the suggestion made by LESLIE'S WEEKLY that the Democratic party, for selfish as well as for patriotic reasons, ought to nominate Judge Gray, of Delaware, for President in 1908. By nominating a man like Judge Gray the Democratic party would show that it had cast off the lunacies and vices which Bryanism and Hearstism had fastened upon it, and had resumed the old Tilden and Cleveland conservative rôle. And there are other Democratic availabilities. Senator Culberson, of Texas, is one of them. Senators Daniel, of Virginia, Rayner, of Maryland, and Bacon, of Georgia, are others. Still others are Representative Williams, of Mississippi, Governor Folk, of Missouri, and Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. And this does not exhaust the list. Folk and Johnson are popularly supposed to lean a little toward radicalism, but they are decidedly safe and sane as compared with

Hearst or Bryan. Several of the men here named are Southerners, but this fact would be no bar to their availability. Bacon and Daniel were in the Confederate army. But if the Northern Democracy, at this distance from Appomattox, would cut any of these Southern men, it would be an evidence that there is need for a dose of reconstruction up in this section of the country.

The probability is that any Southern man of character, and sanity who could be nominated for the presidency would get at least as many votes in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and every other Northern State as were given to Parker. The Democratic party is richer in good presidential timber than many of its newspapers and politicians assume. The Democracy is not tied down to a choice between Bryan and Hearst. Let the Democratic party throw overboard all its impracticals, its malignants, and its destructionists, and get back to the ground which it occupied prior to the Bryanite irruption of 1896. Under a candidate of the Tilden-Cleveland order it might, and probably would, be beaten in 1908. But by getting back in 1908 to a Democracy that Jefferson and Jackson would recognize as being Democratic, the Democratic party could enter the campaign of 1912 with a reasonable chance of victory.

## What Jefferson Davis Would See.

JUNE 3d, the anniversary of Jefferson Davis's birth, is to have a larger observance throughout the South in 1907 than it has had heretofore. Next year will be his centenary, for he was born a little more than a year later than Lee, and a little less than a year earlier than Lincoln. Davis's birth anniversary is a holiday in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Tennessee, while Louisiana observes it under another name—as "Confederate Memorial Day." In one shape and another the anniversary will receive recognition throughout the entire South this year. Although Jefferson Davis died as recently as 1889, he would hardly know the South if he should return to it to-day. The great Southern product of his time, cotton, is still supreme among its commodities. At present prices, and from the present outlook, cotton, including the seed, will bring \$700,000,000 to the planters in 1907. As a yearly income from this source this sum was undreamed of in the South when Davis died. And the South's other agricultural products, in the aggregate, will range anywhere from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,400,000,000 for 1907. Coal and iron production, too, has made advances since 1889 which nobody in that day ever expected to see.

In manufacturing, too, the South has been transformed in the past two decades. Beside every plantation a mill has risen. Of the 4,627,000 bales of cotton retained for consumption in the United States in 1906, half was manufactured in Southern mills. Several of the Southern States are taking a high rank in the manufacture of iron and steel. The capital invested in the South's mills of all sorts is about \$1,700,000,000, an increase of more than \$500,000,000 since 1900, while the products of its mills in 1906 aggregated \$2,225,000,000, a gain of nearly \$800,000,000 in the six years. From the South's gateways on the Atlantic and the gulf, in 1906, the merchandise exports amounted to \$678,000,000, as compared with \$1,119,000,000 for the ports of the rest of the country—on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the lakes. While the South increased its exports by 14.2 per cent. in 1906 over 1905, the increase for the rest of the country was but 8.4 per cent.

The South's railway mileage in 1907, 66,000 miles, equals that of the entire United States in 1872, at the time of Grant's second election. The wealth of the whole country in the aggregate was \$16,000,000,000 at the time of Lincoln's first election, in 1860, and its increase was slight, necessarily, between that date and Appomattox. The value of the South's real and personal property is over \$20,000,000,000 in these Rooseveltian days. Socially and politically, as well as industrially and financially, the South is scoring notable conquests in our time. It has ceased to be the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for the rest of the country. In matters of politics it is beginning to be consulted once more by party leaders. There is a good chance that it may furnish the Democratic presidential candidate for 1908. In the eighteen years which have elapsed since Jefferson Davis's death, a new, richer, and greater South has arisen.

## Governor Hughes Earning His Salary.

GOVERNOR HUGHES is earning his salary. By a single act in the exercise of his advisory power upon legislation he has added \$45,000 outright to the revenues of New York State, and another result of the same act will be the payment of at least \$25,000 annually into its treasury. This he has accomplished by causing the bill for the incorporation of the Long Sault Development Company to be so drawn that during the first year of the company's existence it shall pay the State \$10,000, the second year \$15,000, and the third \$20,000; thereafter the State is to receive seventy-five cents per horse-power for the first 25,000 horse-power developed, fifty cents for the next 75,000, and twenty-five cents for all over 100,000, the minimum annual payment, however, to be \$25,000.

The amount of revenue involved in this one bill is far from insignificant, but the Governor's action is chiefly important as establishing the precedent that corporations shall pay for the valuable rights in the State's water-courses which they have hitherto received as free gifts. If this principle had been adopted by

former Governors and Legislatures, the American power companies at Niagara Falls would by this time have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State for the water-power which they now use without paying a penny for it. Governor Hughes, in his annual message, was the first executive of this State to call attention to the great value of the water-power controlled by the commonwealth; and, following up his suggestion, the State water-supply commission, in its report for the current year, recommended an amendment of the law so that the State could control the flow of rivers and streams and regulate the price at which such waters could be sold for power purposes.

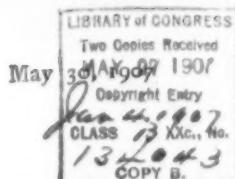
According to careful estimates, the water-power of New York State might be made to yield the enormous annual revenue of \$18,000,000. Mr. John G. Agar, of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, has computed the water-power available in the State outside of the forest reservations at 1,323,000 horsepower. Assuming this to be developed, the State's annual revenue from it, under Governor Hughes's enlightened policy, would be about \$330,000, even at the low rate of twenty-five cents per horse-power. Surely a sum worth saving to the tax-payers!

## The Plain Truth.

IT IS matter of satisfaction to see that the American Civic Association and a great number of newspapers throughout the country are working for the taxation of bill-boards, and that legislation to that end has been initiated in many of the States, including New York. LESLIE'S WEEKLY feels a special pride in having been the pioneer in this movement to abate a nuisance which is at the same time an affront to good taste, a menace to good morals, and a medium of unfair competition with the business of legitimate advertising. If the press of the country had taken up the fight against it as promptly as it should have done, the victory for decency would have been won long ago. The bill-board nuisance must go, and with it the nuisance of street-car and subway advertising signs.

ONE OF the most remarkable, significant, and influential events of the last year was the visit of our gifted Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to the South American republics. His high position, his great ability, and his wonderful personal charm produced everywhere an impression that greatly increased the strength and intimacy of the ties of fellowship between these republics and the United States. The mutual friendship thus created promises results in the greatly-increased progress and prosperity not only of the republics of South America, but our own great nation also. Socially and commercially all the republics on this continent are beginning to realize their relationship as never before. This is due to the extraordinary influence of Mr. Root's South American visit, which was by far the most notable and the most fruitful journey ever made by an American Secretary of State. President Alcorta, of Argentina, in his address at the opening of the national congress, called it "the most notable event of the past year," and said that his messages of cordiality and friendship from the American people "could only have the effect of assisting in the progress of the republics and bringing about closer relations between them and the United States." The better understanding and close friendship promoted by Secretary Root mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the American continent.

THE REPORT from Washington that the President would like to have Governor Hughes on the tail of a Taft ticket is preposterous. We have no idea that the President has ever thought of such a thing. If the friends of Governor Hughes in New York State believe that the people would like to present him to the national convention as the Empire State's candidate they will go ahead and do so. The Empire State will not belittle itself by going to a national convention with a candidate for the vice-presidency. New York has never sought second place, though that is all it has usually been given. President Roosevelt knows by experience the devious ways of tricky politicians, and the manner in which they endeavored to shunt him off the track by pushing him into the vice-presidency in spite of his bitter opposition. The trick was successful, but, in the end, as Senator Platt, who was largely responsible for it, has recently confessed, the politicians who opposed Roosevelt found reason to regret their action. If Governor Hughes cannot go to the national convention as the candidate of the State of New York, he should not go at all. The enemies of the administration at Washington, and troublemakers at Albany, have been endeavoring to give the public an impression that the relations between the President and Governor Hughes are strained. The facts are to the contrary, as Governor Hughes took pains to indicate in his notable speech at the dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club, in Brooklyn, of recent date, when he said, "Under the brilliant leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican party has addressed itself to the difficult problems created by our rapid development with a vigor and zeal for popular rights which have not only won the approval, but have excited the enthusiasm, of the people to an unprecedented extent." It would please the factionists in the Republican party, and especially delight our Democratic opponents, if it could be shown that there is or has been the slightest lack of sympathy between the two most popular leaders of the party—the President at Washington, and the Governor at Albany.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

PERHAPS one of the best-known police officers in the United States is Marshal Thomas F. Farnan, the head of the police force of the Monumental City. He is a model of efficiency, and stands among the foremost in his calling. On April 30th he completed his fortieth year in the service, and as a recognition of his fidelity to duty and as a mark of the esteem of his many friends he was presented with a beautiful silver service at a public reception attended by the Governor of the State and many of Baltimore's prominent citizens. Marshal Farnan, as is not unusual with the men in his profession, is of genial, kindly, and sympathetic nature, yet he has always been regarded as a terror to the criminal class.

He won his way to the front through merit, and some of the most notable arrests in the country have been due to his shrewdness. Although a strict disciplinarian and rigidly enforcing the rules and regulations of the department, he is universally beloved by his men, who vie with each other for his good opinion. Under his command the force renders good service in protecting the lives and property of the citizens.

MR. PAUL MORTON declares that he was not joking when, at a gathering of insurance men in Philadelphia, he advocated a tax upon the incomes which American heiresses so often take out of this country by their marriage to fortune-hunting members of the European nobility. There is something in his argument, certainly. Why, when we protect American industry from the competition of cheap foreign labor, should we allow the rewards of that industry to be turned over in bulk (and with the accompaniment of a pretty American girl) to an alien who never did a day's work or served any useful purpose in the world's economy? Why not impose an export duty on heiresses? It seems equitable—which is doubtless one of Mr. Morton's reasons for proposing it.

FOR SOME time the Duchess of Marlborough has been engaged in philanthropic work among the poor young women of London. Recently she presided at an exhibition of the National Physical Recreation Society, given by clubs of working girls, and made a sensible and graceful address, which was well received. The duchess expects to visit her native city, New York, next autumn, and while there will try to interest society women in behalf of the girls of the East Side.

BROOKLYN, the "city of churches," has in the list of her houses of worship one that interests the

public chiefly through the personality of its pastor. It is the Gospel Mission Church, at Evergreen Avenue and Moffat Street, and its pastor is the Rev. John E. Brown, formerly a member of the New York police force. He resigned from the department twelve years ago, and, according to his own story, which he is never tired of telling for the benefit of the man who has sunk into the mire of intem-

perance, passed through a period when he "slept on a truck in the Bowery, drank with the bums, and became one of them." He became interested in religion, reformed, and entered upon evangelistic work, in addition to the duties of his trade—that of a painter and decorator. He has traveled as an evangelist over most of the northeastern part of the country, and not long ago accepted the pastorate of the Gospel Mission Church, which is conducted on undenominational lines. He receives no regular salary, depending upon his secular calling for his own support (he owns his comfortable home in Williamsburg); and it is his purpose to carry on the work of the church without giving the entertainments so often resorted to for the purpose of securing funds. His twelve-year-old daughter is his organist. Mr. Brown belongs to the order of muscular Christians, being over six feet tall, and broad in

proportion. He is most enthusiastic over the reclamation of drunkards, and says that he has only begun his crusade against strong drink. He is writing his autobiography, which will be published, he expects, next autumn.

THAT was an extraordinary tribute of respect and affection paid to Dr. Albert Vander Veer as physician, teacher, and friend when more than a hundred of his former students of the Albany Medical College gathered at a banquet in the capital city of New York to do him honor. The list of guests on that occasion included Mayor Gaus, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, president of Union University; Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State commissioner of education; and the Hon. Amasa J. Parker. Dr. Joseph D. Craig, of Albany, was toastmaster. These and

other speakers spoke with the warmest appreciation of Dr. Vander Veer's life-work as a soldier, an educator (he is a conspicuous member of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, and has only recently resigned his post as dean of the Albany Medical College faculty), and one of the world's most famous surgeons; and they did not fail to accord him deserved praise as a loyal friend and public-spirited citizen. A handsome loving-cup was presented to him, Dr. Thomas H. Willard, Jr., of New York, speaking in behalf of the donors. After the presentation the cup was filled and passed around the circle of students formed about their old preceptor, each man drinking his health. Bronze medallions bearing a representation of Dr. Vander Veer's head were distributed as mementos of the dinner. It was one of the most notable tributes to a private citizen recorded in the annals of our State.

RED CLOUD, the famous Sioux chief, is now very old, and, realizing that he must soon depart for the happy hunting-ground, he has issued a pathetic appeal to the white people to be good to the poor Indian. Once a fierce warrior and a foe to the whites, Red Cloud long ago became peaceable. He still retains the old-style garb of his race, but he appreciates the value of civilization.

DURING the terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1906, a few men whose places of duty were on the volcano displayed a heroism that excited the admiration of the world. Professor Matteucci, director of the royal observatory on the mountain; his assistant, Frank Alvord Perret, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; a military officer, twenty of his men, and a telegraph operator, all bravely remained at their posts though continually threatened with death by tremendous falls of rocks and ashes. Recently medals commemorating the event were struck and presented at Rome to Professor Matteucci and his courageous companions in peril. Mr. Perret was not present at the distribution of the medals, but greetings were sent him and wishes for his success in the task he had undertaken of exploring Mounts Etna and Stromboli, which two volcanoes were lately in violent eruption. Stromboli was especially destructive, causing great loss of property on the island on which it stands and driving away most of the inhabitants. Although he was at first regarded by the natives as a lunatic because he dared, while all were trying to escape, to ascend the burning mountain, Mr. Perret's arrival there was the means of largely restoring confidence among the fishermen and peasants, who believed it would bring good luck and meant a cessation of the trouble.

FRANK A. PERRET, The heroic American scientist who faced death on Italy's violent volcanoes.—*Abenacar*.

BY THE resignation, due to ill-health, of the Rev.

Dr. William Jewett Tucker, president of Dart-

mouth College, that institution will be deprived in great measure of the services of one of the ablest and most devoted workers in the cause of education. For more than two years Dr. Tucker has been more or less of an invalid, but has never flinched from duty. At last his condition grew so serious that he was obliged to take an immediate vacation. He will return in the fall and act as president until his successor is chosen. Fortunately for the college, he will not leave it altogether when relieved from the cares of administration, for he expects to remain as a lecturer on the subject of the "formation and expression of public opinion in a democracy"; he will also, no doubt, retain his position on the board of trustees.

Dartmouth is to be congratulated that it is still to be served to some extent by so distinguished and capable an educator. Few college presidents have been so efficient and successful as Dr. Tucker. He found Dartmouth in a state of decline, but in thirteen years he raised the roster of students from 468 to 1,134, largely increased the income, and doubled the number of buildings. This was a notable achievement, and made the doctor a conspicuous figure in the educational world.

PUSH-ME-TA-HA, former chief of the Osages, is said to be the richest Indian in the world. His wealth is estimated at \$2,000,000, and that of his entire family (consisting, besides himself, of three wives and seventeen children) at \$10,000,000. The riches of these aborigines are the result of the discovery of oil and gas on their lands. The old chief's monthly income from oil and gas royalties alone is \$30,000. He lives in a miserable log hut eighteen miles from Tulsa, Ind. T., and derives no real benefit from his large revenue.

EVIDENTLY a first-class baseball player was lost to fame when Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, took to mere law instead of sport. At a shad-bake given by the Washington Bar Association at Marshall Hall, Md., lately, the justice, although seventy-four years old, took active part in a baseball contest and won it for his team. The score was a tie, and the umpire had called two strikes and three balls, when Justice Harlan struck the ball to deep centre, and before it could be recovered made a home run. The justice sprinted from base to base with remarkable speed, arousing the "fans" to wild enthusiasm.

IN THE recent conference of colonial premiers held in London, General Botha, prime minister

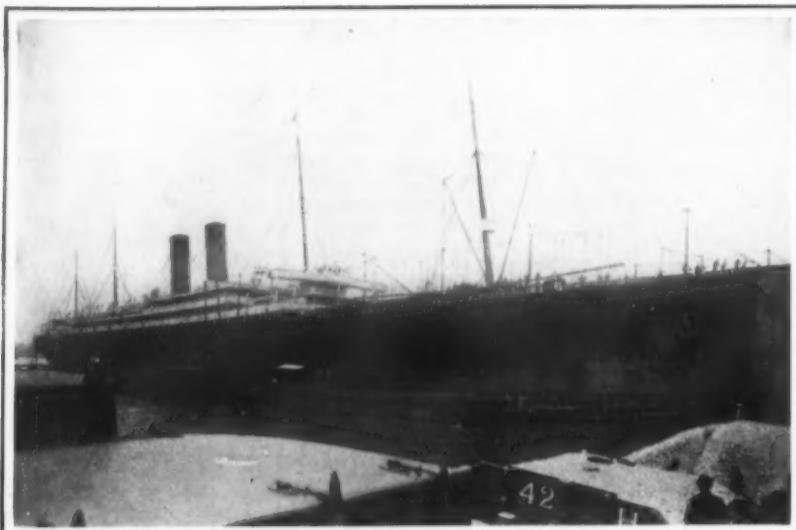


MISS HELEN BOTHA, The Boer general's daughter, who captivated the English people.—*Sphere*.



FRANK A. PERRET, The heroic American scientist who faced death on Italy's violent volcanoes.—*Abenacar*.

Miss Botha's success was marked and immediate. An English writer describes her as a pretty and graceful young woman, whose large, dark eyes glowed with intelligence and humor, and who had a fine complexion and beautiful hair. She was always well dressed, and being vivacious and an excellent talker, she made a most favorable impression wherever she went. People meeting her for the first time, and not aware of her identity, judged her to be an American, and saw in her something that reminded them of President Roosevelt's elder daughter. Among the high personages who openly showed their appreciation of the young lady from South Africa were the Prince and Princess of Wales. Miss Botha naturally found London a most enjoyable place, and left it with regret, but with a hope of again visiting the great metropolis.



LARGEST BRITISH STEAMSHIP AFLOAT.

SUPERB NEW \$3,000,000 WHITE STAR OCEAN LINER "ADRIATIC," NEARLY 726 FEET LONG, TONNAGE 25,000, ACCOMMODATING 3,000 PASSENGERS AND MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED, AT HER PIER IN NEW YORK, AFTER HER SUCCESSFUL MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND.—*H. D. Blauvelt*



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST FIESTA.

WIND-UP, IN FRONT OF THE SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE, OF THE RECENT MAGNIFICENT FLORAL PARADE AT LOS ANGELES, IN WHICH THOUSANDS OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE TOOK PART AND WHICH WAS WITNESSED BY THE LARGEST CROWD EVER SEEN IN THE CITY.—*Panoramic View Co.*

### Women As Deputy Sheriffs.

FOR THE purpose of enforcing the laws against cruelty to children and animals in the State of New Hampshire, two women, Mrs. Jennie P. Powers, of Keene, and Mrs. M. J. Kendall of Nashua, have been appointed deputy sheriffs. Deputy Sheriff Powers goes about with a revolver and a camera. She takes pictures of suffering animals, and having thus obtained indisputable proof of their hopeless condition, mercifully ends their lives at once. During the past year she has shot forty-one horses that were past cure, and has arrested many persons, some of them men, for cruel treatment of brutes. Deputy Sheriff Kendall gives most of her attention to cruelly treated children.



NEW YORK'S WATER-FRONT RAVAGED BY FIRE.

RUINS OF THE MORGAN STEAMSHIP LINE'S PIER, 650 FEET LONG, ON THE NORTH RIVER, WHICH, WITH \$500,000 WORTH OF FREIGHT, WAS DESTROYED BY FLAMES THAT ALSO THREATENED ONE HUNDRED VESSELS—THE LONGSHOREMEN WORKING AT THE PIER WERE ON STRIKE AND INCENDIARISM WAS SUSPECTED.—*B. G. Phillips*.

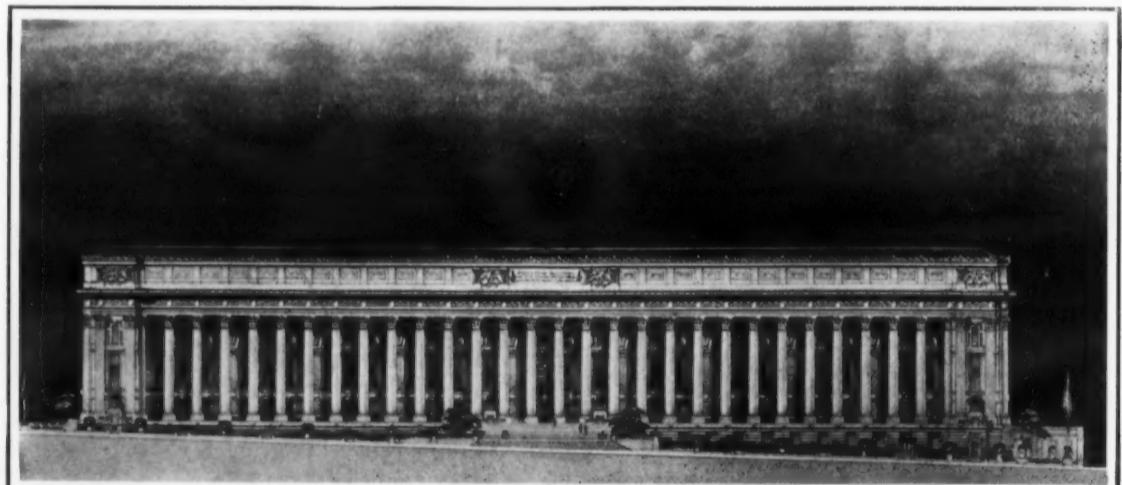
### Money for China's Famine Sufferers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY takes pleasure in announcing that it has received contributions for the Chinese famine fund as follows: L. R. de S., \$5; M. E. A., Boston, Mass., \$5; J. L. Rice, Detroit, Mich., \$2; George P. Ford, Cleveland, O., \$2. These contributions have been forwarded to the American Red Cross Society, which will promptly transmit the money to China for the relief of the famine sufferers. Millions of people have been afflicted by this terrible visitation and the need of assistance is still urgent.

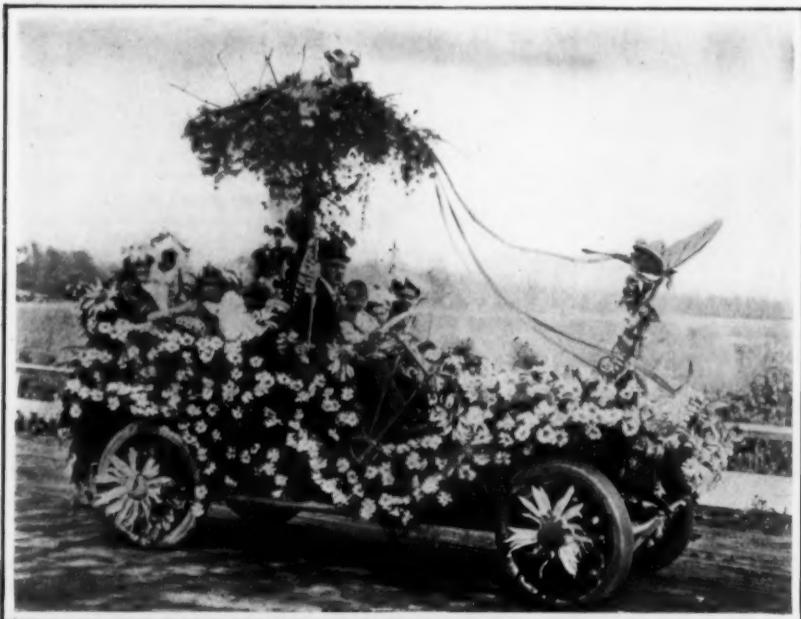
Do you get up tired and feel tired all day? Try a tablespoonful of Abbott's Bitters in sweetened water before meals. At grocers' or druggists'.



STATUE OF GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, THE DASHING CONFEDERATE CAVALRY LEADER, UNVEILED ON DECORATION DAY, AT RICHMOND, VA.—*Charles M. Graves*.



ACCEPTED PLAN FOR THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING, ALBANY—TO COST \$4,000,000; \$500,000 WAS PAID FOR THE SITE, WHICH IS OPPOSITE THE \$25,000,000 CAPITOL.  
Palmer & Hornbostel, architects.



"SANTA CLAUS CAR," IN THE MOTOR CARNIVAL AT BELMONT DRIVING PARK, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—*P. J. Press Bureau*.



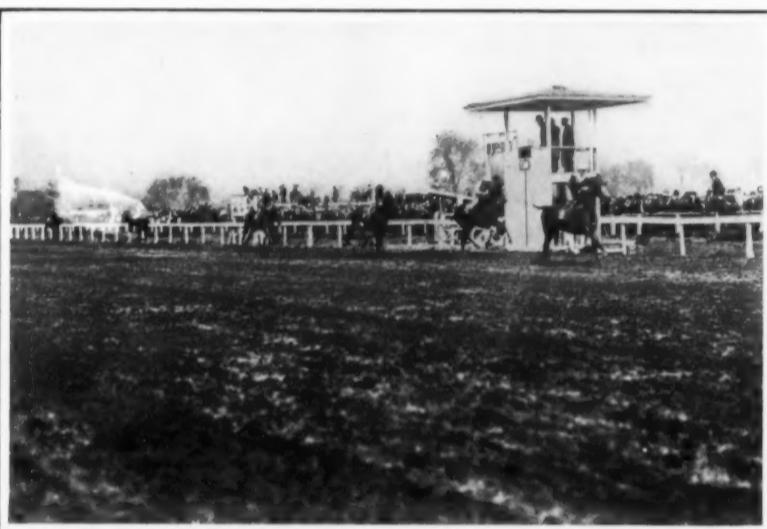
NEW YORK'S EXECUTIVE HONORS SCHOOLBOYS—GOVERNOR HUGHES AND OFFICERS OF THE TENTH REGIMENT REVIEWING ALBANY ACADEMY CADETS.—*T. E. Callahan*.



A SAN FRANCISCO STREET-CAR CAPTURED BY STRIKERS AND THEIR FRIENDS, WHO AFTERWARD SHOT MANY NON-UNION MEN FROM IT.—*H. S. Hoyt, California.*



MEXICO'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY—MILITARY PROCESSION COMMEMORATING THE "BATTLE OF MAY 5TH," PASSING THE NATIONAL PALACE IN MEXICO CITY.—*S. W. Matteson, Mexico.*



CLASSIC EVENT OF THE BLUE GRASS REGION—PINK STAR WINNING THE KENTUCKY DERBY, AT LOUISVILLE.—*R. L. McClure, Kentucky.*



THE LARGEST BALLOON IN THE WORLD (FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FEET LONG, THIRTY-TWO FEET IN DIAMETER), TO BE USED BY A SAN FRANCISCO AERONAUT.—*W. C. Kiedaesch, California.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) "SHRINERS' SPECIAL" WRECK AT HONDA, CAL., IN WHICH THIRTY-TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED—NO ONE IN THE CAR IN FOREGROUND ESCAPED DEATH OR INJURY.—*M. E. Raffert, California.*



TANGLED MASS OF WRECKAGE WHICH WAS THE NEW \$1,250,000 STEAMER "CITY OF CLEVELAND," BURNED AT DETROIT.—*F. G. Wright, Michigan.*



HOW SAN FRANCISCO HAS RISEN FROM ITS ASHES—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE REBUILT BUSINESS SECTION AS IT APPEARED ON APRIL 18TH, 1907, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.—*Copyright, 1907, by R. J. Waters & Co., California.*

#### NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.

NOTABLE SCENES AND INCIDENTS PROMPTLY PORTRAYED BY "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" CAMERA CORRESPONDENTS.

# The First Enlisted Union Man—A Curious Contest

By A. R. Keesling

A CONTEST for the honor of being the first man to enlist in the army of the North during the Civil War has been in progress in Congress and in the War Department bureaus between William M. De Hart, of Logansport, Ind., and Charles Franklin Rand, of Washington, both doctors. The claims of De Hart have been in the hands of Senator Albert J. Beveridge and Congressman Frederick Landis. His champions have been fighting to gain for the Logansport man an honor that has already been bestowed upon the Washington man by act of Congress. They are fighting to secure for Indiana an honor which they claim has been wrongly appropriated, by act of the Legislature at Albany, as a prerogative of the State of New York.

Within an hour after the news of the fall of Fort Sumter had been flashed over the wires, De Hart had enrolled himself the first, as he believes, of an army that, all told, subsequently consisted of 2,778,304 men. The records of Congress and the records of New York State, however, declare Rand to have been the first. These same records also show Rand enlisted two days after De Hart. Documents sent to Washington attest the enlistment of De Hart at nine o'clock April 13th, 1861. The honors Rand has been given were based on official records showing he enlisted April 15th and was mustered in May 13th, 1861. Meanwhile, De Hart, according to his supporters, was already on his way to the front, arriving in time to participate in the first battle of the Civil War—at Philippi, June 3d.

De Hart's documents indicate he enlisted two days before Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. Rand's claim is simply to have been "the first man to volunteer after Lincoln's call," and this honor awarded him by Congress, it is claimed, makes no recognition of several Indiana men who, seeing the nation's peril, volunteered before the call was issued. In Albany's state-house Rand's picture is hung, with a record of his history as the first volunteer among the 448,850 men the State sent to the war. Honors have been showered upon Rand by England, Russia, Germany, France, Persia, Mexico, Egypt, India, Norway, and Japan. The War Department has given him a large pension; the Senate records devote six pages to a tribute to his services; and a lot in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, has been presented to him to shelter his remains when "taps" sounds. De Hart does not seek to disparage one triumph of Rand, but demands recognition as the first volunteer of the Northern army.

South Carolina seceded on December 21st, 1860, and on December 25th, 1860, De Hart organized forty men attending a Christmas turkey-shoot into a company called the "Rock-Creek Rifles." On January 1st, 1861, De Hart wrote to the Governor of Indiana offering the services of the "Rifles" to the government, and on January 12th he wrote again asking for instructions. The adjutant-general of the State sent to De Hart a copy of "Scott's Tactics," which was used in drilling the men. Nearly all these men enlisted after news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received.

It was during a dramatic performance at Partridge Hall—now the G. A. R. headquarters—that the news of Fort Sumter's fall reached Logansport Saturday, April 13th, 1861. A theatrical troupe from Indianapolis was the attraction. Felix A. Vincent, the manager, received a message from an Indianapolis friend. He walked upon the stage and read it: "Fort Sumter has fallen!" A hush fell upon the audience, the curtain was lowered, the play—a comedy—gave way to the grim tragedy of reality. A few minutes later the curtain went up and Miss Marion McCarthy, the star, came on the stage dressed as the Goddess of Liberty. The audience rose and cheered when she sang "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," and the "Star-spangled Banner." It joined in the choruses.

Thomas Dunn, a veteran of the Mexican War, felt his arm clasped by De Hart, who sat in the row in front of Dunn.

"What are we going to do about this?" demanded De Hart, in a voice husky with emotion.

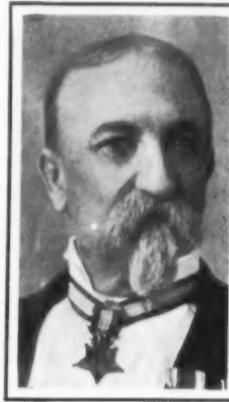
"We must organize a company!" whispered Dunn.

"Why not a regiment?" demanded De Hart, and they left the theatre together, going to Dunn's office, where De Hart wrote what is declared to have been the first roll of enlistment in the Civil War, and signed his name as the first volunteer. The roll read:

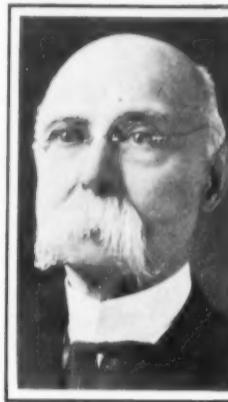
We, the undersigned citizens of Logansport, agree to form a military company, and if called into the service of the United States government to accept Thomas S. Dunn as our captain, and obey him accordingly. Other officers to be elected by the company.

Next morning, April 14th, Edward Neff, George

Williams, Maxwell Reece, William Crockett, and John L. Hinkle signed their names. According to these records, each of these men and fifteen others who signed the roll Sunday and Monday had volunteered before the man whom Congress has designated as "the first to enlist." Monday the President issued his call for three months' enlistments, and the response from



LIEUT. CHARLES F. RAND,  
Honored by Congress and New  
York's Legislature as the first  
enlisted Union soldier.



MAJOR WILLIAM M. DE HART,  
Who seeks recognition as  
the first man to enlist  
in the Union army.

"Well, you'll have to fight me!" roared Walker, who had a reputation as an expert pistol duelist.

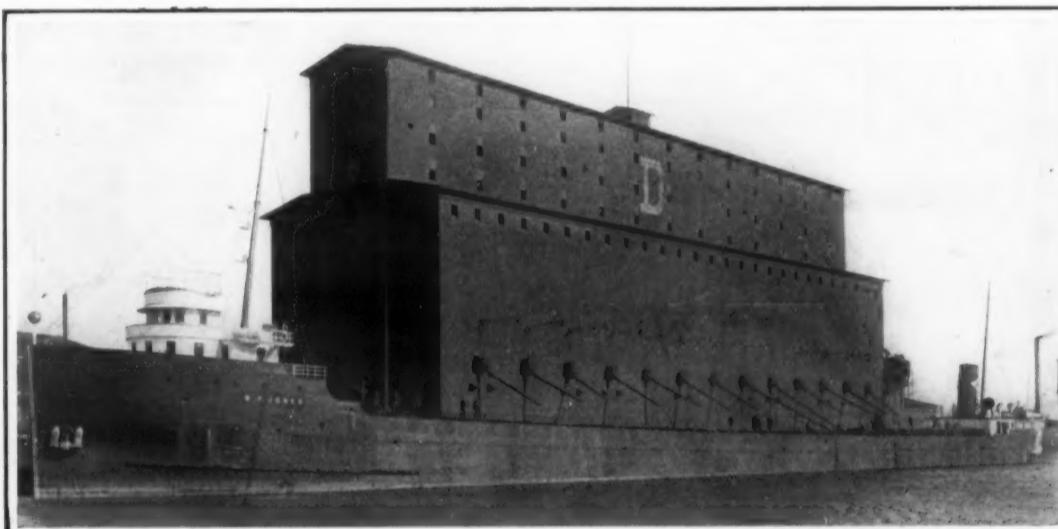
"All right, sir," retorted Rand. "But I know nothing about pistols. If you'll give me twenty-four hours to practice I'll meet you to-morrow!"

The "little-great filibuster" roared with laughter, and the duel never took place. But the narration of the incident aroused interest in the nervy youngster, and Mayor Girard Stith took him in hand. Dr. Stone, a noted Southern surgeon, wanted to adopt him. The New Orleans Washington Artillery made a pet of him, and allowed him in a sham battle January 8th, 1861, to man a gun in imitation of real war. Six months later he faced the same guns—this time loaded with solid shot and worked by his former friends.

Rand was forced by wounds to yield his place in the battle of Gaines Mills, June 27th, 1862. Left by General McClellan in his retreat, Rand became one of 2,500 sick captured by Stonewall Jackson with the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. He was exchanged and sent to Philadelphia, discharged for total disability, and sent home. In Washington he pleaded with Lincoln to secure his return to field duty, for which he had secured a commission. Lincoln, with his arm around the boy's shoulders, said: "Lieutenant Rand, we need you more here in Washington than they do at the front. Mr. Stanton will fix you up in the War Department." Five pages of General Mullholland's history of the Medal of Honor Legion are devoted to Rand's military career. Rand saw Lincoln assassinated. President Grant paid him glowing compliments, President Johnson brevetted him for services, and Congress awarded him a medal for distinguished gallantry at Blackburn's Ford, where he refused to obey an order to retreat, pretending he had not heard it.

Not a single honor in Rand's record would De Hart disparage—but he insists upon the priority of his enlistment, and this he has asked Congress to secure for him by an amendment of its records. After writing the roll of the company, which, he claims, was the first after the fall of Fort Sumter, he went home, told his relatives what he had done, and then began recruiting his company. Because of the experience of Thomas Dunn, a Mexican War veteran, Dunn was selected as captain. De Hart served in Company D as private, corporal, and sergeant; re-enlisted in Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as lieutenant, captain, and major; re-enlisted as a veteran in December, 1864, at New Orleans; was taken prisoner April 8th, 1864, at Mansfield, La., paroled December 5th; returned to his command and served to the close of the war. After his imprisonment he became a member of the Andersonville Survivors' Association. He commanded his regiment in the battle of Mansfield, La. De Hart was born in Ohio, but went to Logansport April 3d, 1852, where he has lived most of the time since. For many years he has practiced dentistry in Logansport. De Hart was elected prosecuting attorney in October, 1860, for a judicial district embracing Cass, Carroll, Howard, Miami, Huntington, and Wabash counties, and received his commission, but, as he could not take the oath of office until June, 1861, he enlisted, and another man

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LARGEST CARGO OF WHEAT EVER CARRIED BY A STEAMER—LAKE STEAMER "B. F. JONES," AT DULUTH, MINN., TAKING ON 370,273 BUSHELS OF WHEAT FOR BUFFALO.—James Maher.

Pouncefote wrote, with his left hand, when his right was too swollen to use, congratulations to Rand for the honors conferred upon him by Congress. The minister of Japan presented a trophy in person. The Shah of Persia, the Khedive of Egypt, the viceroy of India, and the President of Mexico individually honored Rand. The present Queen of Norway, when she was Princess Maude of Wales, sent him autographic acknowledgment. The Queen of Portugal, in a letter inclosing a photograph of her late father, the Duke de Chartres, thanked him for services, when Rand, during the peninsular campaign, instructed de Chartres, serving as one of the United States officers, in signal mysteries, notably the shooting of countersign signals by rocket at night.

Rand's first adventure was when he left home at fifteen, telling his mother he would "smother" if he didn't get out and see the world. He landed in New Orleans, where he became a river reporter on the *Picayune*. In this capacity he scrawled on the newspaper bulletin-board the message: "General Walker, the little-great filibuster chief, has arrived, and is a prisoner at the St. Louis Hotel." This was considered a deadly insult by General William Walker, who had made war on Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He challenged the *Picayune* editor to a duel. Rand was sent down to square things. He admitted his personal responsibility, and stood quivering before the fire-eater, who signed himself provisional-governor of Nicaragua.

accepted the office. He was in forty-three battles and some skirmishes, and was wounded near Fort Pillow, Mississippi, about April 22d, 1862.

#### Amateur Christmas Photographs Wanted.

THOUGH Christmas is a long distance ahead, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is making preparations to insure the excellence of its next Christmas number. Photographers are particularly desired to submit as early as possible such work as is suitable for the Christmas competition, or for other illustrative purposes of the holiday number. For the best picture submitted on a Christmas subject a prize of \$10 will be awarded.

#### If Your Dinner Distresses,

HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

#### For the Nursery—For the Table.

WHETHER as an ideal food for infants or for general household use, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has no equal; of no other food product can this be truthfully said.



THE FREE-FOR-ALL RUSH OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (BOSTON) STUDENTS TO SECURE COPIES OF THE COLLEGE ANNUAL AUTOGRAPHED BY PRESIDENT PRITCHETT.—*Boston Photo News Company.*



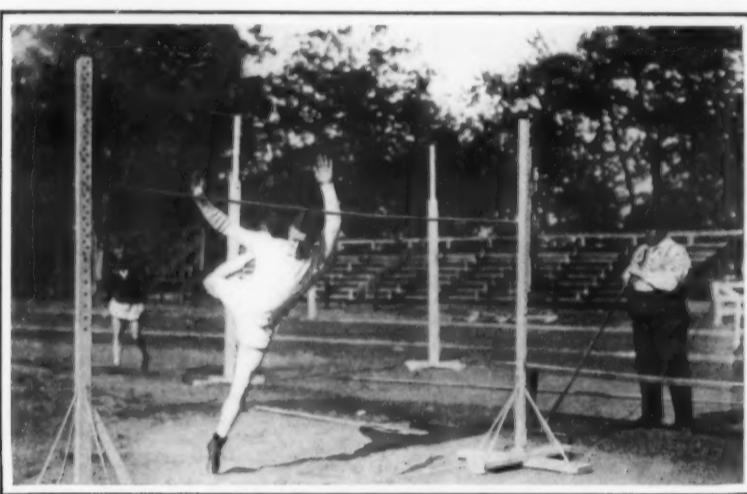
THE NAVAL ACADEMY'S FIRST CREW EVER ALLOWED TO ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

Roberts, coxswain; Ingram, captain and stroke; McKee, Rockwell, Leighton, White, Pritchard, Bagg, Lavis.



CHAPIN, YALE CENTRE-FIELDER, LUNGING AT A HIGH BALL.—*H. M. Sedgwick.*



L. E. SISSON, YALE, COMPLETING A HIGH JUMP.  
*H. M. Sedgwick.*



PAUL DUNBAR, ONE OF YALE'S MOST EFFECTIVE PITCHERS THIS SEASON.—*H. M. Sedgwick.*



NEW CALISTHENIC DRILL OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA STUDENTS ON FRANKLIN FIELD.  
*P-J. Press Bureau.*



WEST POINT CADETS AT VIGOROUS POLO PRACTICE ON THE PARADE-GROUND.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



HARVARD'S STURDY EXPONENTS OF THE STRENUIOS GAME OF LACROSSE.  
*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*  
Standing—left to right: Elder (manager), Francis, Arnold, Cochrane, Vance, Currie, Wendell (captain), Sheip, Comey, Marsters, Shaw (associate manager), Thomas. Seated: Barber, Cobb.



"THE ARMY TEAM," WEST POINT'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DIAMOND.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*  
Standing—left to right: Wagner, second base; Lieutenant Whipple, coach; Beavers, pitcher; Gardner, first base; Hanson, right field; Mr. Houle, coach; Hanlon, catcher; Lieutenant Abbott, coach; Montford, catcher; Byars, left field. Seated: Bonsteel, centre field; Pritchett, captain and short-stop; Groninger, third base.

#### NOTABILITIES OF THE COLLEGE ATHLETIC WORLD.

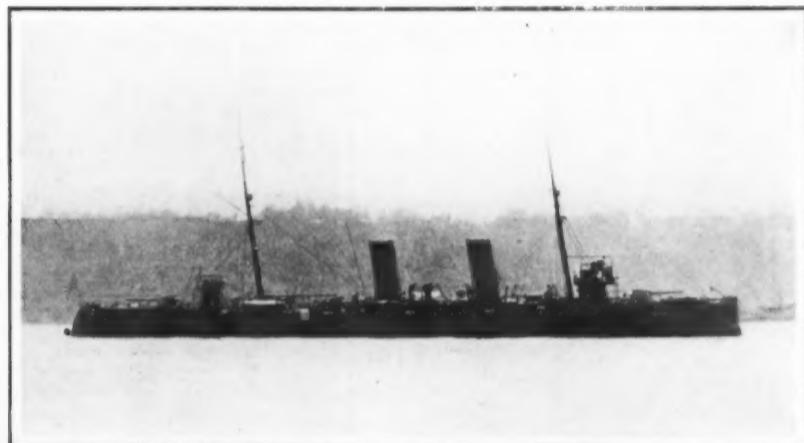
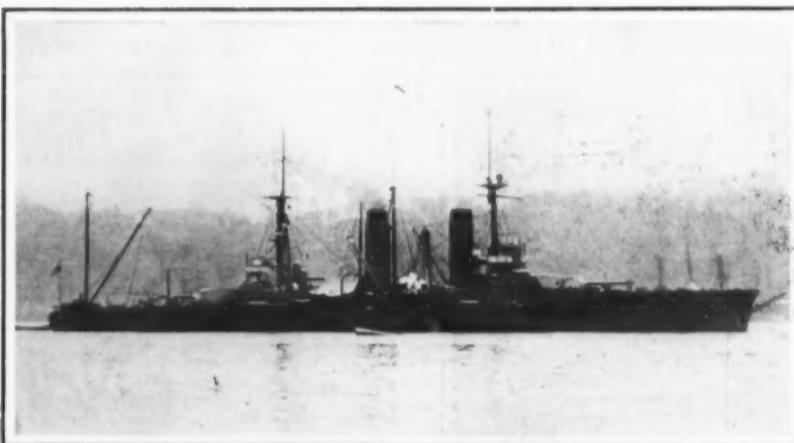
MEN OF MUSCLE AND SKILL WHO UPHOLD THE REPUTATION OF THEIR ALMA MATER IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF SPORT.



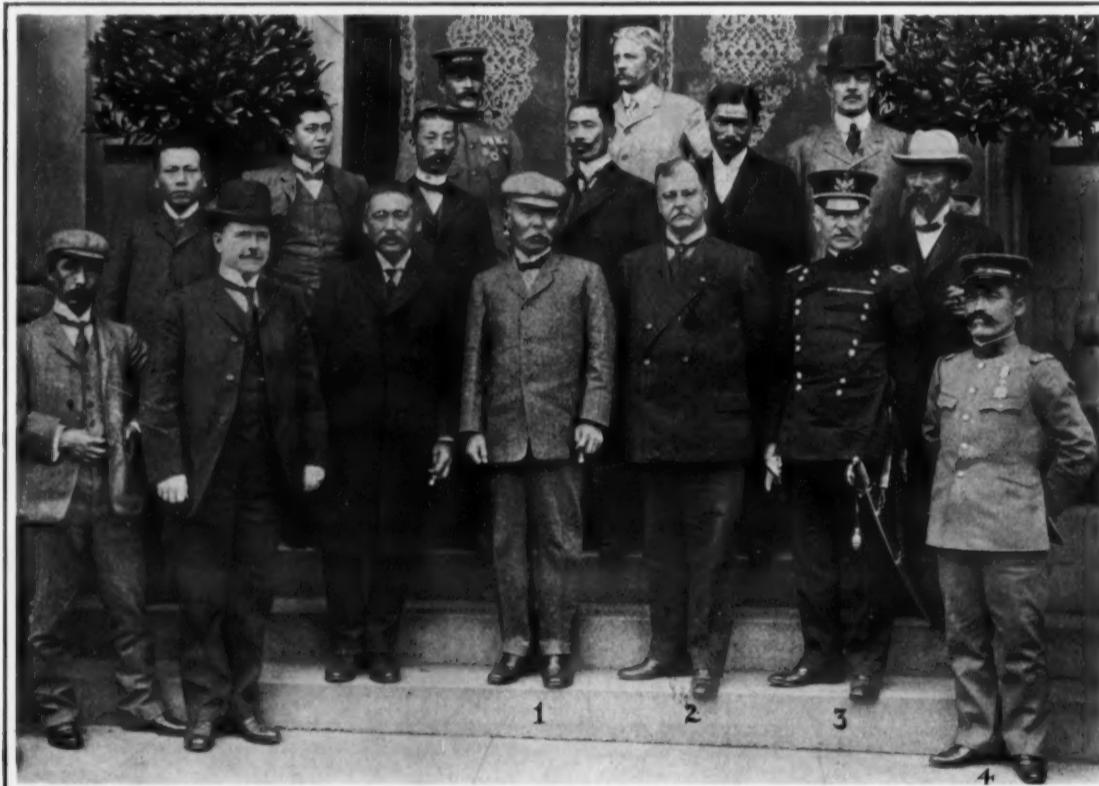
LARGEST SIGHT-SEEING PARTY EVER ASSEMBLED IN NEW YORK—FIVE HUNDRED JAPANESE NAVAL SAILORS STARTING ON A TOUR OF THE CITY IN TWENTY-FOUR AUTOMOBILES.



WONDERS OF THE METROPOLIS POINTED OUT—SIGHT-SEEING SAILORS FROM JAPAN LISTENING TO "LECTURES" BY GUIDES ON THE VARIOUS OBJECTS OF INTEREST.



FIRST JAPANESE WAR-VESSELS EVER SEEN AT NEW YORK—VICE-ADMIRAL IJUIN'S FLAG-SHIP, THE ARMORED CRUISER "TSUKUBA" (AT LEFT, COALING), AND THE PROTECTED CRUISER "CHITOSE" ANCHORED IN THE NORTH RIVER—THE "CHITOSE" DID BRILLIANT SERVICE IN THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.



GENERAL BARON TAMEMOTO KUROKI, OF JAPAN, A HERO OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, SEEN WITH A GROUP OF ADMIRERS AND FRIENDS.  
From stereograph, copyright, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood.

1. General Kuroki. 2. Lieutenant-General MacArthur, U. S. A. 3. Brigadier-General O. E. Wood, U. S. A. (retired).  
4. Captain Tanaka, Japanese army.



LIEUTENANT MURAKAMI,  
Officer-of-the-day in charge of the sight-seeing  
Japanese sailors.

#### NOTABLE VISIT OF JAPAN'S FIGHTING MEN TO NEW YORK.

HUNDREDS OF SAILORS FROM THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN THE HARBOR TOURING THE TOWN, AND THE GREAT WAR HERO, GENERAL KUROKI, WHO WAS RECEIVED WITH HONORS IN THE METROPOLIS.  
Photographs by B. G. Phillips and the Underwoods.

#### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.



MATTHEW M. BLUNT,  
Brigadier-General U.S.A.  
retired, a gallant  
soldier.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL** Matthew M. Blunt, U. S. A., retired, of New York, gallant veteran of Civil and Indian wars.

Lieutenant-General Zacharias, of Copenhagen, Denmark, vice-president of the International Permanent Geodetic Commission.

Charles H. Fletcher, of Boston, one of the best-known and wealthiest woolen manufacturers of New England.

Sir Benjamin Baker, of England, eminent engineer and designer of the great Assouan dam in Egypt.

Professor Gustave J. Stoeckel, of Norfolk, Conn., first head of

the department of music at Yale University.

Frederick Hull Cogswell, of New Haven, Conn., expert stenographer and author.

Henry Whelen, Jr., of Devon, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Edwin H. Conger, of Pasadena, Cal., American minister to China during the Boxer troubles.

Rev. Dr. George F. Krotel, of New York, leading Lutheran clergyman, editor, and author.

Dr. John M. Harlow, of Woburn, Mass., made famous by a remarkable surgical operation which he performed in 1848.

Orrin Woodward Potter, of Chicago, prominent steel manufacturer.



EDWIN H. CONGER,  
American minister to  
China during the Boxer  
troubles.

Charles F. Cutler, of Morristown, N. J., President of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Dr. Charles A. Foster, of New York, specialist in mental disease and author of medical works.

#### The World's Favorite

FOR SKIN, SCALP, HAIR AND HANDS IS CUTICURA  
SOAP, MEDICINAL, EMOLlient, ANTISEPTIC.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanitary, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, is invaluable.



DECORATION DAY IN CHINA—AMERICAN NAVAL SAILORS BEARING FLOWERS TO "HAPPY VALLEY," HONG-KONG, TO ADORN THE GRAVES OF MEN OF THE NAVY.  
T. C. Bond, Missouri.



AGED WOMAN READING WORDS OF CONSOLATION AT THE FLOWER-STREWN GRAVE OF A CHERISHED SOLDIER.  
Mrs. J. Bernard, Long Island.



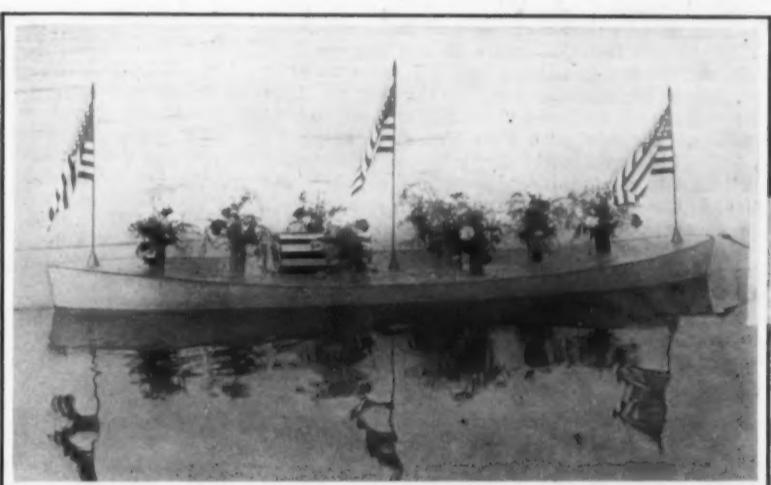
PATRIOTIC SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A MEMORIAL-DAY PARADE AT CINCINNATI.  
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



LADS BEDECKING THE GRAVE OF A HERO WITH FLAGS AND FLOWERS.  
W. W. Fox, Canada.



A YOUTHFUL PATRIOT—GRANDSON OF A UNION VETERAN, WHO GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY, PROUDLY DECORATING HIS GRANDFATHER'S LAST RESTING-PLACE.  
G. F. Radway, New York.



A TRIBUTE TO HEROES WHO PERISHED AT SEA—BOAT LANDED WITH FLOWERS SET ADRIFT BY G. A. R. MEN AT EASTON, PA., ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, AND SWEEPED OUT INTO THE OCEAN.—Charles W. Kemble, New Jersey.



G. A. R. MEN AT ALBANY, N. Y., DECORATING THE GRAVE (AT LEFT IN FRONT OF FLAG), IN RURAL CEMETERY, OF GENERAL LEW BENEDICT, KILLED IN BATTLE IN 1864.—J. E. Boos, New York.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) TYPICAL DECORATION-DAY CEREMONIES HELD IN A RURAL BURYING-GROUND BY MEMBERS OF A G. A. R. POST.  
E. J. and H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL DECORATION-DAY PHOTO CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.  
SPIRIT OF THE NATION'S GREAT MEMORIAL HOLIDAY EXPRESSED IN BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING PICTURES.

# What Notable People Are Talking About

## WEALTHY YOUNG MEN NEEDED IN POLITICS.

BY WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

**I**F THERE is any one thing upon which I feel strongly, it is this subject of the duty of the wealthy and educated young man to his country. It has many times been remarked that much of England's administrative success in municipal and in imperial affairs has been due to the existence in England of a class free by birth from the need to labor, and, indeed, forbidden to do so, but expected to enter the country's service. Now, we do not want, and could never possibly have, a "governing class" here. But if it is a fact that a considerable number of young Americans are nowadays annually leaving college of whom necessity does

not require that they should give their time to bread-winning, is it not also a fact that the loud voice of public opinion should require of those young men that they consider whether their country does not need them? Oh, we may talk of culture and books and of serving the country by being a good citizen. That is very well. But good citizens need to know where their polling-place is, and need to feel the obligation to do jury duty, and need to be acquainted with the affairs of the municipality and the country, and need to offer themselves for definite work in the municipalities or the State or in the dependencies, if they believe that they could do that work well.

## INTERNATIONAL WAR IS WITHOUT EXCUSE.

BY LUCIA AMES MEAD, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIMER OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT."

Patriotism, next to religion, is the highest service of our human hearts, and we can have heroes, cowards, and traitors in times of peace as well as in times of war. Legislators who vote for measures that they do not believe in are cowards. One man in Delaware, who bought up the entire State for his own selfish purposes, was as great a traitor as was Benedict Arnold. Heroes in times of peace do not get statues, medals, and honors, but that is all the more to their credit. Some kinds of force will be necessary as long as the world is wicked, and these are the police and the militia. I agree with President Eliot when he said, "The highest kind of force is the policeman's force." He takes the offender before a judge and jury, and the matter is dispassionately reviewed. When he uses force he uses the smallest amount to take the criminal before the court. The militia are the national police, and we must have them. Rival armies are a different matter, and international war has come to have no excuse in a civilized world, because it never aims at justice, and because there are now other means to the same ends.

## THE "UNWRITTEN LAW" DENOUNCED.

BY JUSTICE WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD, OF THE CRIMINAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A State may boast of its lineage; may say it is one of the thirteen colonies; may be either North or South—I care not what its lineage or its boasts may be. When it allows a citizen to go out and shoot down another deliberately and permits him to come into court and say, "I am justified on the unwritten law; I have taken the law into my own hands; I am judge and jury," then that State belongs with the states of barbarians. And yet I have heard lawyers quote a judge in support of this doctrine. The unwritten law gives the man killed no trial. Is that a manly thing to do—silence a man's lips in death and then plead the unwritten law, refuse the dead man a trial, but demand a trial and justification for himself? Next to the unwritten law among barbaric customs is that of pleading temporary insanity. I have a great respect for the man who, for the sake of a great principle and to uphold a great cause, goes out and defies the law. Such a man was John Brown. He knew it was treason to continue his campaign at Harper's Ferry, and he knew it was death. But he acted for the sake of the black race of the South. And when some one suggested at the trial that Brown was insane, he quickly rose to his feet and showed that the others in the trial-room were no more sane than he. Put that man beside the Southern gentleman who shoots down another and who asks the jury to justify his crime because he had a brain-storm.

## HONORABLE FUNCTION OF THE POLITICIAN.

BY ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

We often hear remarks made which indicate an impression that politicians are rather a low set of fellows, with selfish aims and corrupt practices, who manipulate party politics for their own advantage, and that the less self-respecting gentlemen have to do with them the better. If that is ever the case, and it

undoubtedly is the case at some times and in some places, it is always because at such times and in such places political control is allowed to go by default. Another reason or excuse for not taking part in political affairs is the direct reverse of those that I have mentioned; it is that party management is satisfactory; that matters go along very well, and that a man does his duty to his party if he supports its ticket with his vote, and perhaps contributes his fair share toward the payment of its expenses. This position can never be maintained. None of these reasons for not taking part in party politics is ordinarily the real reason. The real reason is that men are unwilling to spend the time and the money and the labor necessary for the due performance of their duties as citizens; that they prefer to attend to their professions, their business, their pleasures, and allow others to govern them, rather than to take part in governing themselves. They are willing to pursue a course which, if shared in by the rest of their countrymen, would bring our constitutional government to an immediate end, wreck our prosperity, and stop our progress.

## FAIR DEALING IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

BY GOVERNOR CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

I am fully conscious, as is every one who professes to have a modicum of intelligence, of the tremendous advantages which the country and every community in it have derived from the extension of our railroad facilities. They are the arteries of commerce; our communities would be lifeless, our trade would collapse, we would all be worse than dead were it not for these opportunities of communication and these facilities of transportation. We honor all that has been done in a just effort to make these possible. We want more; we want extension; we want greater facilities. We want every opportunity afforded to enable the people to re-

move their produce, and we want fair treatment to those who are engaged in this very necessary activity. Yet it is said that, despite the prosperity of the country and the great benefits that have been derived from the extension of our transportation facilities, there is a state of unrest; that there is a general condition of discontent throughout the country. Why? Is it because of extension of means of communication? Will any one suggest to an intelligent audience that American citizens are in revolt against their own prosperity? What they revolt against is dishonest finance. What they are in rebellion against is favoritism which gives a chance to one man to move his goods and not to another; which gives one man one set of terms and another set to his rival; which makes one man rich by giving him access to the seaboard and drives another man into bankruptcy, or into combination with his more successful competitor. It is a revolt against all the influences which have grown out of an unlicensed freedom and of a failure to recognize that these great privileges, so necessary for public welfare, have been created by the public for the public benefit and not primarily for private advantage.

## His Memorial Wreaths.

**T**WO soldiers in the churchyard  
Lay sleeping side by side,  
Still spurred, and cloaked, and sworded.  
As on their final ride.  
No warning bugle woke them.  
Or summoned to the fray;  
They held a truce eternal.  
The blue coat and the gray.

**M**EMORIAL morning thither,  
With feeble step and slow,  
There came an aged negro  
Whose wool was white as snow.  
Twin wreaths of damask roses  
He bore with tender care—  
Beside each grave he halted  
And laid a garland there.

**"W**HY do you deck," I asked him,  
"Alike the gray and blue?"  
He touched with reverent fingers  
The blossoms bright with dew.  
"One was," he said "my master,  
'Way down in Tennessee,  
And one a Union soldier  
Who died to set me free."

MINNA IRVING.

## TWO SIDES OF THE CAR-DEMURRAGE QUESTION.

BY JUDSON HARMON, EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Are you (the shipper) not doing a public wrong when you take as long as you please to load and unload cars? You do not get the right to use cars for storage by paying demurrage charges. Both you and the railroads would be guilty under the law if you should make such a bargain. Those charges are not rentals, but merely penalties to make you prompt. They are not a tithe of what the cars would earn in freight, and a still less part of the loss you are inflicting on your neighbors by what is simply a misuse of property devoted to a public service. The railroads have just fixed the charges against each other for failure to return cars so high that greater promptness is assured. The same must be done with like charges against shippers. Nobody wants you to pay them, but just to release the cars. That is the only object—not revenue. This is not understood by the advocates of what is miscalled reciprocal demurrage with respect to car supply. The shipper has a car in his possession which he will not load or unload promptly so as to set it free for other service. A per-diem charge is made against him—a penalty for not doing what he ought to and can do. So, they say, the railroad should be made to pay the like amount when it does not promptly furnish a car to the shipper when requested. If the railroad had a car which it could furnish and would not, the cases would be alike and a charge might be called reciprocal. But the very life of a railroad is in getting empty cars loaded. It would be suicide to withhold them from shippers. We do not fine people for not doing what they wish to do, but cannot. If the penalty is to be for not having constantly on hand cars enough to meet all requests, then say so, but do not call it reciprocal demurrage. Reciprocity would be this: If you make the railroad pay the shipper when it has no car for his load, then a reciprocal charge would be to make the shipper pay the railroad when he has no load for its car, as is often the case when crops fail or trade is dull; and surely nobody would propose that.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE DOCTOR'S ART.

BY DR. WILLIAM OSLER, REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

If you cannot cure a man tell him so, and remember that a physician is the teacher and not the slave of a patient. We work by wit and not by witchcraft. There are diseases that as yet we have found no remedy for, and we might as well confess it. There is too much drugging, and while my theory has been dubbed a mixture of hope and nux vomica I shall stick to it that there are only a few great drugs worth handling, and I am not going to name them, either.

## Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1906 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## Doctor Talks of Food.

### PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

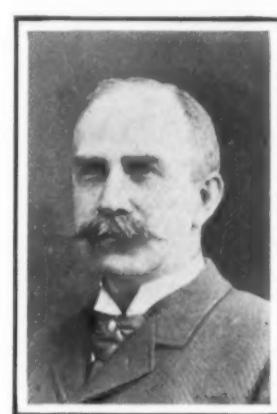
"WHAT shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly-selected and improperly-prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good, rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out, and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured, and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."



WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
Secretary of War.—Copyright, 1906,  
by Clinedinst, Washington.



JUDSON HARMON,  
Former Attorney-General of the United  
States.—Howland.

# A Remarkable School for Children in Cuba

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

**E**DUCATION along proper lines is the most conservative as well as progressive force of modern times. Its value as a moral force is, perhaps, greater than its worth in the training of the mind itself. Courage beyond the mere absence of fear, self-reliance beyond the mere determination to be independent, are its fruits. These two qualities build up a character that stands out as an example of true manhood and good citizenship. This is what Cuba needs to reach the stage when self-government will be assured, and the best means of attaining this end is the education of her young. Down at Santiago the Universal Brotherhood are training the boys and girls of Cuba along these lines. The school is under the same management as the famous Raja Yoga Academy at Point Loma, Cal., and the curriculum is practically the same. The Brotherhood are believers in the doctrine of theosophy which, like all strange cults, has its friends and its enemies.

The meaning of the term "Raja Yoga" is attainment of equilibrium in every respect—physical, mental, and moral. To build up a sweet, clean, strong life, and to be a help to one's fellow-man is the sole aim of the training. My attention was first drawn to the school by being awakened early the first morning after my arrival in Santiago by hearing a chorus of fresh young voices singing "America," and, later, the Cuban national anthem. A few hours later I was presented to Mr. H. S. Turner, an intellectual young Englishman, who was in charge. I went over to the school every day for a week, and came to know a number of the students personally. They were Cubans of both sexes and of all classes. The majority were diligent scholars, and their progress both mentally and morally has been remarkable. The school has been in existence about four years, and the pupils are instructed in both Spanish and English. Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the head of the Universal Brotherhood, became interested in *reconcentrado* work in Cuba just after the Spanish-American War, and did so much to relieve suffering that a number of patriotic Cubans, among them Señor Emilio Bacardi, consulted with her in reference to the establishment of a school. As one of the rules of the society is "to educate children of all nations on the broadest lines of universal brotherhood, and to prepare destitute and homeless children to become workers for humanity," the academy soon became a reality, and through it native children, who used to be street vagrants, are growing up to be useful citizens.

Somehow at the "Raja Yoga" School studying does not seem to be a task, but a pleasure, and I saw boys and girls beg to remain after school hours to practice their music, or write something for the paper, or to study their botany. There was an artistic air about the place. The tiled floors were spotlessly clean, flowers and growing plants were grouped about, and the decorations and hangings were of the most dainty and delicate coloring, the greater part of them being the work of the students.

I have been told by American residents on the island that the Cuban of the lower class is wholly worthless. This school can refute that charge, for by kindness and discipline boys and girls who are almost full-blooded negroes and whose home life was of the lowest character, have been lifted from their degradation and made to feel that through education they may fill a place of responsibility in the world. The greatest difficulty experienced by the teachers is lack of co-operation on the part of the parents, who simply fail to correct their children, and for this reason, whenever it is possible, the pupils are boarded at the country home at Cubitas (a mountain suburb of Santiago), and brought to school in the big 'bus each morning. The entire school is run in military fashion and the punishment is by court-martial. The boys are known as the "Century Guard," and their drilling is excellent. Every Cuban is fond of music, learns it rapidly, and an orchestra is attached to the school. Each night the male students come for either orchestra practice or military drill. Wood carving is taught, and here the boys of darker skin excel and do work which would astonish some of

the fairer-faced lads of the States. The girls are instructed in the arts and crafts. Sewing seems to come natural, and beautiful collars, mats, etc., are made by the well-known "Hardanger" stitch. Dainty baskets, rafia portières, and crocheted table mats are also among their work. Several of the girls make the delicate Spanish lace which to the American woman seems almost priceless. The girls learn readily under kindness, and this sort of treatment is the secret of the success of this training. Another principle of the school is union, and the children are taught to live in harmony and help each other.

A newspaper is published, part of which is in Spanish and part in English. It is edited by the students, who are also the contributors, and the articles are well written. One of the editors is a remarkably bright boy, and is regarded as a leader at the school. He is of the poorer class, and traces of negro blood are plainly discernible. He has been at the school for three years, and has not missed a single day, although he walks from or to his home, four miles, each morning and evening. Once he injured his knee, yet with all the pain he refused to miss school, and, barely able to walk, he arose at four o'clock in the morning, and with the aid of two sticks hobbled into the academy. He drills the younger boys and makes an excellent teacher. I had several conversations with him. His questions about the United States were numerous, and his knowledge seemed far beyond his years, as he was only about fourteen.

The school is divided into different departments. First there is the primary school, where little tots from four to eight years of age are received. Up stairs there is an academy, where the better class who are able to pay are educated, while the lower floor is given over to the free school for both sexes, but in separate rooms. There is no distinction in the training, and the poor child receives just as much care as the rich one. A remarkable feature is the self-reliance of the students. This has been brought about by the training, as self-reliance is not the Cuban's strong point.

One night I went over to orchestra rehearsal, and when they had finished, Mr. Turner requested me to ask the boys to talk on some subject. I asked a boy to tell me something of the orchestra. Without the slightest hesitation or trepidation he told me how it came to be organized and its good results. Another told me of the newspaper and how it was managed, and still another spoke of the school work. This was all said in good English and in a perfectly natural conversational manner. Mr. Turner then asked me to speak to the boys, which I did, but my composure

could not be compared to that of my hearers. The next day I asked one of the girls of the history class if she could tell me something of Abraham Lincoln, which she did in a manner that not only surprised me, but interested me beyond measure. Another spoke of George Washington, and I soon discovered that through the deeds of the historical men these children were tracing character. The mental-arithmetic class was called and readily answered puzzling questions. Even the little tots were quick to think. In their geography lesson they used tiny flags in pointing out each country on the map. Botany is studied in the *patio* among flowers and under the clear blue sky.

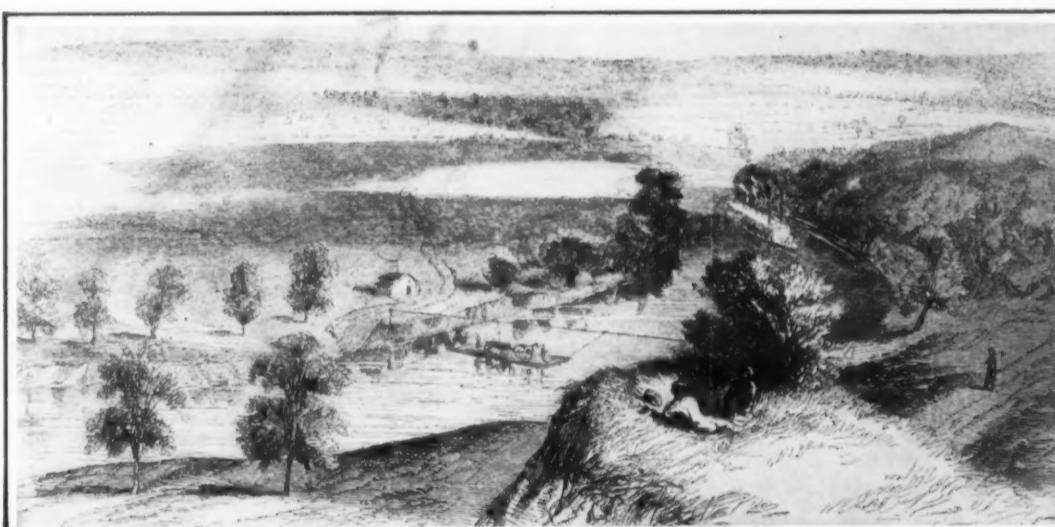
In all, about two hundred students are on the rolls, ranging from four to eighteen years of age. Cleanliness, neatness, and punctuality are required at all times, and in many cases the children are bringing about these same conditions in their homes. The teachers, ten ladies and three gentlemen, are kept busy and work without salary—for the very love of the cause. Among them is a sister of the former minister to the United States from Great Britain. She might be known as "honorable," but she prefers to be plain "Miss" Herbert and to work harder, at least to the disinterested observer, than a country school teacher. Another is Dr. Rose Winkler, an attractive young woman, who gave up a lucrative practice in New York City to instruct these children. Many wealthy people are interested in the work, and the academy brings in some revenue. There is no waste, and little money is spent in servant hire, as each one performs small duties which might be considered by outsiders as menial. I took late breakfast with these delightful young women one day at their villa at Cubitas, and at the close of the meal each one assisted in clearing away the table, and inside of ten minutes the dishes were washed and put in their proper places, and everybody had returned to the big living-room. The children who board there are instructed along these lines, and little Cuban girls vie with each other as to who can be the neatest in setting a table.

A large tract of land just opposite San Juan Hill has been purchased by the brotherhood, and early in November the corner-stone of a school, which will rival Point Loma, will be laid. At this place I found one of the professors wearing overalls and helping Cuban laborers to mix mortar. The view from this point overlooks both Kettle Hill and the famous San Juan—a fitting site for an American educational institution.

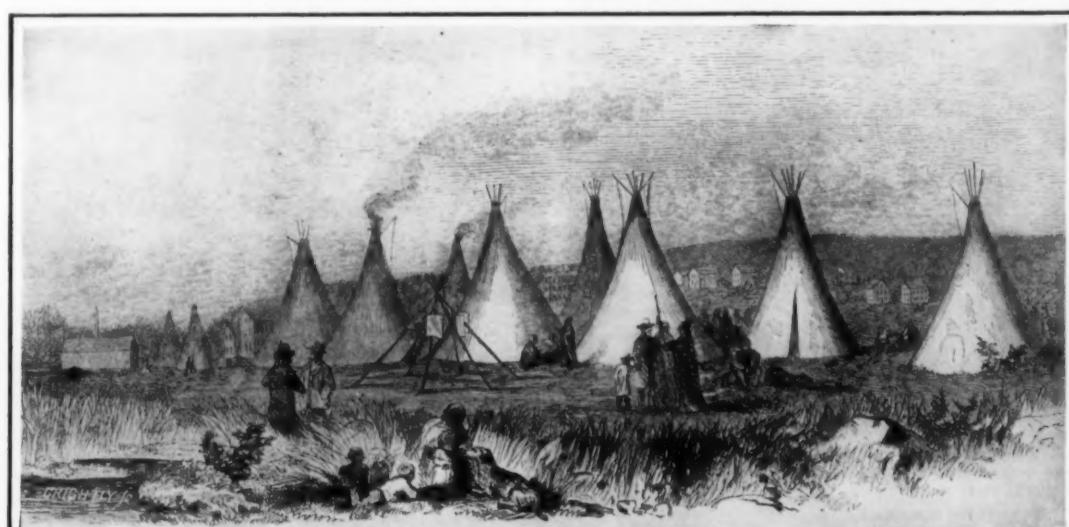
As to the results of the "Raja Yoga" school, one has but to speak to some of Santiago's prominent people, who are enthusiastic over its merits. The average Cuban boy whose life is spent in the streets learns vice young, and this temptation now is largely removed by the attraction of the school, where the boys go even at night rather than "loaf" about the streets. After all, a child will be good if the good can be made more attractive than the bad, and the "Raja Yoga" system seems to have hit upon the most effectual way of doing this.

## Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

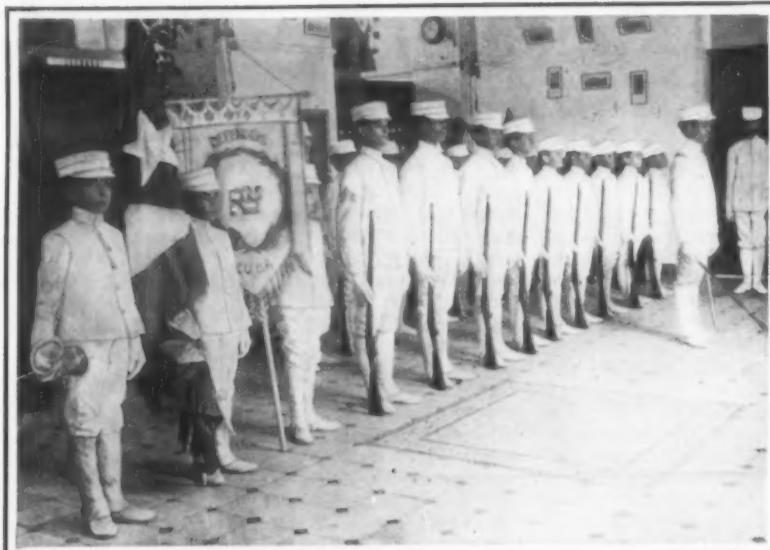
MINNESOTA now seems, even to the East, to have attained to a pretty respectable antiquity, as antiquity is reckoned in this country. It is somewhat startling to be reminded, then, that only fifty years ago the region in which the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, now stand, with their combined population of half a million or thereabouts, was "Indian country," or, at least, on the edge of it, though already partly settled. For instance, at Shakopee Lake, twenty-eight miles from St. Paul, a LESLIE'S WEEKLY artist of that day sketched the Sioux encampment shown in our illustration. The date of his visit was about a year after that of the massacre of Spirit Lake, Minn., in which a settlement of five or six families was broken up by the Indians, who killed many of the whites and carried others into captivity.



THE MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY IN 1857, NEAR THE SITE OF THE GREAT CITIES OF ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, May 30th, 1857, and copyrighted.



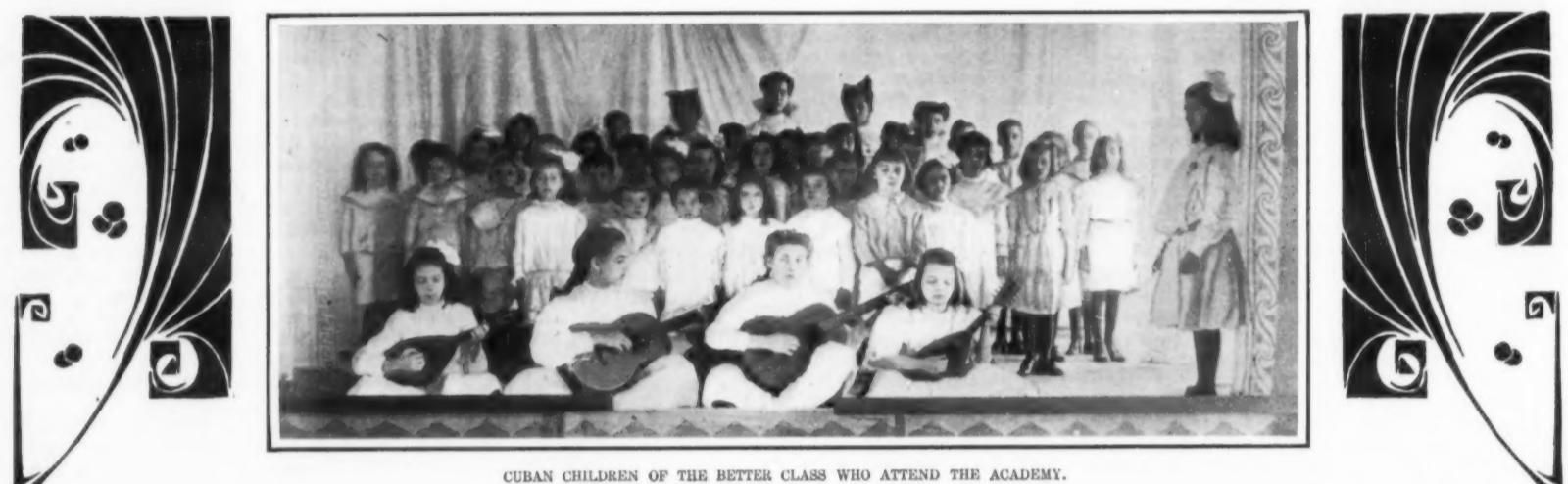
A SIOUX ENCAMPMENT ON THE BANKS OF THE MINNESOTA RIVER.—Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, May 30th, 1857, and copyrighted.



BOY STUDENTS' MILITARY COMPANY, THE CENTURY GUARD.



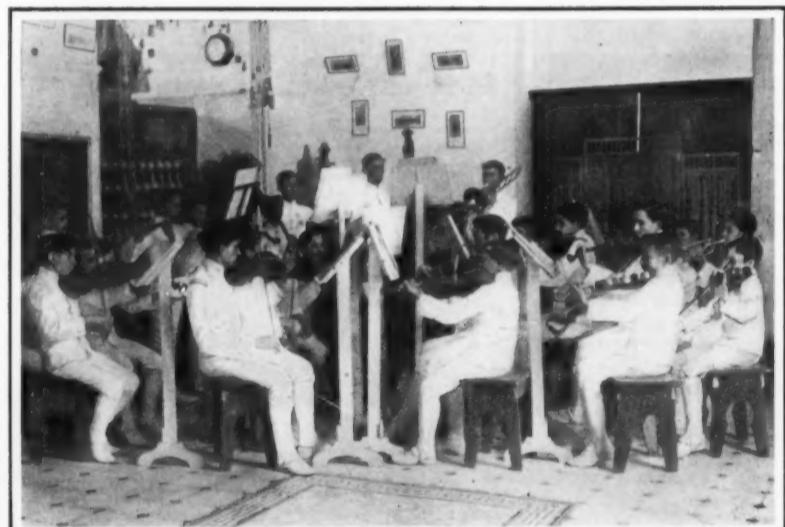
PUPILS IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT LEARNING COLORS.



CUBAN CHILDREN OF THE BETTER CLASS WHO ATTEND THE ACADEMY.



ONE OF THE OLDER STUDENTS TEACHING BOTANY IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.



ORCHESTRA FORMED OF MUSIC-LOVING BOYS PRACTICING FOR AN ENTERTAINMENT.



GIRLS OF THE SCHOOL ENGAGED IN DUMB-BELL EXERCISE.



ARTS AND CRAFTS CLASS AND A FINE DISPLAY OF ITS WORK.

## AN EDUCATIONAL BOON TO CUBAN CHILDREN.

WHAT THE RAJA YOGA ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, AT SANTIAGO, IS DOING TO TRAIN AND UPLIFT THE YOUNGSTERS OF THE ISLAND.—*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See page 513.*



ODD STREET PERFORMANCE—VAUDEVILLE ACT WITNESSED DAILY AND OFTEN IN CAIRO'S BUSINESS STREETS.



AMERICAN TOURISTS GROUPED WITH NATIVE ATTENDANTS AND CAMELS NEAR THE SPHINX AND THE GREAT PYRAMID.



COFFEE-VENDER WITH HIS QUEER OUTFIT BREWING THE BEVERAGE IN THE STREET.



WATER-SELLER OF CAIRO WITH HIS HIDEOUS GOAT-SKIN VESSEL FILLED FROM THE MUDDY NILE.



DUSKY CONJURER PERFORMING IN THE STREET AND HER MESMERIZED RABBIT.



DANCING GIRL ENTERTAINING A CROWD IN CAIRO'S CHIEF MUSIC-HALL.



STRANGE CONTRAST—ANCIENT PYRAMIDS AND THE MODERN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CONNECTING THEM WITH CAIRO.



Egyptian hashish cafe and types of the victims of the insidious drug.

#### QUAINTNESS AND CONTRASTS OF MODERN EGYPT.

QUEER ORIENTAL TYPES AND CURIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN CAIRO, AND PROGRESS INVADING THE REGION OF ANCIENT WONDERS.  
*Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See page 516.*

# Curious Cairo and Its Manifold Attractions for the Tourist

By Harriet Quimby

CAIRO, EGYPT, May 1st, 1907.

FOR SOME reason this last year or so has marked an unprecedented rush of Americans to Egypt. More from the United States have visited the valley of the Nile this season than ever before, and the hotels are well booked up for next winter's invasion. For the last thirty years Egypt, from Cairo to Assuan, has been the favorite rendezvous of the English, and they, too, were seen there in increased numbers this year. But the American invasion is just beginning. It is amusing to hear Cairo alluded to as "a modern city," as it often is. The only modern features in it are the electric street-cars, of which there are a few, and the hotels, if they can be catalogued among the features. From the moment one steps from the Hamburg liner at Alexandria the picture becomes less and less modern, and by the time one has reached Cairo, three hours hence by express from Alexandria, he is carried back thousands of years. To the American accustomed to counting his years in decades, Cairo is certainly anything but modern. True enough, the electric bus meets one at the station, and the interpreter in native costume smacks somewhat of the St. Louis fair; but after you are on your way to the hotel, St. Louis is lost, and everything becomes Egyptian.

The first thing that one comes in contact, or rather combat, with is the native dragoman, and these native guides are the most insistent specimens of humanity in the world. I give an example of their enterprise and their method of making easy money from confused or good-natured tourists. As the carriage was leaving the custom-house in Alexandria for the station, a dragoman—so he called himself, but I have since been told that there are no genuine dragomans in Alexandria, and that all the good ones are in Cairo or upper Egypt—said in good English: "You have an hour to wait for your train, and you will wish to see Pompey's Pillar and the native bazaars, yes?" and he swung up on the box beside the protesting coachman, heedless of all protests that the travelers did not wish to see Pompey's Pillar or the bazaars. He clung to the seat until the station was reached, and jumped smilingly off, while he blandly asked if the visitors would like to have the carriage by the hour or by the trip. They decided that they would have a carriage, but were not going to begin the Egyptian trip by being bullied, so they called another man. The self-appointed guide at this came up almost in tears and inquired, in an injured voice, "Who asked you first?" and continued with, "Now that I have spent all this time to show you where the station is, I must have some pay." When told that his pay would come soon in the shape of a policeman if he did not instantly disappear, he took the hint and was seen no more.

In Cairo a dragoman is apparently the most important man in the city, and he must divide his profits with at least a hundred different hotel clerks, tourist agents, etc. Upon arriving at your hotel you probably want to visit your bank. You ask its location of the English clerk at the desk and are referred to the dragomans, who stand in numbers ready to be called. You are also desirous of knowing in which direction the native quarters lie—"Ask the dragoman." You stray into Cook's, where in other cities you are certain of at least authentic information, but here, in return to your query as to the English shopping district, comes the familiar—"Ask the dragoman at the door." If one should be uncertain whether or not one is in the city of Cairo, he could become satisfied on that point in no other way than by asking a dragoman, who, although good-natured to a degree, also refuses to answer, but he will lead the way and thereby earn his shilling, or perhaps two, if he but clever and the tourist stupid. As a matter of fact, one does not need a dragoman at all in Cairo, unless one wishes to make a hurried tour of the important show places of the city, or go on the excursions in and about the place, when a guide would undoubtedly save time. So helpless are some of the visitors to Egypt that in three different instances which came to the notice of the writer, and all the more surprising because one party was composed of Americans, guides were hired not only to show Cairo, but also to accompany the parties to upper Egypt and return, at no little and needless expense.

What possible argument could have been brought to bear upon the travelers, divided into parties of four, to take a guide with them on the long, six-hundred-mile trip when local guides are as thick as flies in every city, cannot be imagined. The local guides are also far better informed as to the attractions of their own cities than those from Cairo could possibly be. To hire a coachman who speaks English—and there are many such, although one will not secure them without a particular request at the hotel—is the best plan, especially if one wishes to shop, for it is naturally much better to do your own bargaining and to reap the benefit of the commissions.

The first thing that impresses the stranger in Cairo is the number of blind—men, women, and children—to be found everywhere in the shops and on the streets. Ophthalmia is very prevalent throughout Egypt. Because of superstition concerning "the evil eye," the native mothers of the middle or the lower class do not wash the eyes of their babies at all. Watching the flies buzzing unheeded around and upon these blind children, a stranger hastens to buy a fly-whisk. These are for sale everywhere, and are quite

attractive with their ornaments of fancy beads and palm-leaf fibre. Blind beggars greet one at every corner. Even in the high-class Egyptian families there are many blind. The lower classes of Egyptians are given much to hasheesh—that is, the lower classes in the large cities—and, although it is against the law to sell it, one will have the hasheesh places pointed out, and the men who smoke the drug are seen everywhere. They are distinguished by the peculiar appearance of their eyes, which become red, swollen, and baggy underneath, and by the peculiar color of the skin, which resembles somewhat the skin of a Chinese opium-smoker.

Cairo may be modern in that many of the best shops, during the height of the season, have fixed prices for their goods, but in the native quarter to ask the price of anything is simply another way of opening conversation, and one is likely to become hoarse in the dicker about piasters and half-piasters before a bargain is struck. Brass shops there are in plenty, but the wares are about the same in both style, quality, and price as are found in the Syrian quarter of New York. Embroidered goods, especially those from India, and beads of different kinds are novel and fairly reasonable. Many of the goods of this nature cannot be duplicated in the shops of the European cities or in America. Amber, jade, pearls, emeralds, and, in fact, jewelry of every description are good and cheap, with the exception of scarabs, or other genuine "antikas," which cost as much as, if not more than, they do in Paris. The perfume shops are interesting, and in the native quarters, where the streets are so narrow that one cannot ride a donkey through them, but is obliged to walk, the perfume and incense shops are found in great number lining the thoroughfare on each side. Their goods consist in most part of extracts, the best of which are the attar of roses and the amber. Jewelers there are by the hundreds, but their goods and also their workmanship may be duplicated at the same price in the Syrian quarter of New York, and this also applies to the native pastry shops, cafés, and grocer shops. Rugs, of course, are to be had at any and all prices and in bewildering variety. Whether one speaks French or Arabic it matters little, for English will do quite as well, and the pantomime which is necessary is often more amusing than speech would be. The shopkeeper is quick to understand what one wants, and if he does not keep the article called for he will send for it.

The goods displayed to tourists in greatest quantity in Cairo are those embroidered with gold thread on grass cloth, showing exquisite needlework, and also the white-and-silver and black-and-silver scarfs, so popular with the tourist, and which cost a goodly price in both Europe and America, but are fairly reasonable in Cairo, considering the material and the work they represent. Oranges are the chief winter fruit of Egypt, and they are delicious, thin-skinned, juicy, and sweet, and are sold for four or five cents each in American money. There are two places which attract the tourist first of all, and it depends entirely on whether the traveler is a man or a woman which is visited first. They are the pyramids and the bazaars. It is somewhat surprising to learn that the electric tram runs out to the pyramids, and that it is by far the easiest and quickest method of reaching them, although one may drive out from Cairo in an hour's time. When the contrast between an altogether modern electric service and the ancient monuments of early Egyptian monarchs is grasped, the tourist is lost in thought until the terminus at the Mena House, on the very edge of the desert, is reached. Here, in the shadow of the pyramids, is the fashionable hotel, where it is pleasant to stop for afternoon tea before mounting the camel or donkey for the half-mile distance to the sphinx. While you are having your tea you may be told that a petition has been presented requesting the privilege of installing an electric lift to convey tourists to the summit of the great pyramid. It takes several visits to the pyramids before their massiveness is realized or appreciated, and even during the third visit the wonderful organization of labor which controlled thirty thousand men for thirty years in piling rocks upon rocks appealed more to the writer than did the result of that labor.

Why one should wish to climb the pyramids is beyond comprehension, but that hundreds of tourists have the climbing mania is very apparent. Both men and women are to be seen at any time of day crawling up the steep sides. It must be most fatiguing, and the process is anything but dignified or graceful. For a woman climber a rope is tied around her waist, and she partly climbs and is partly pulled up one huge block at a time, with a native at her feet to place them in the right niches and another above with the rope. The descent is even more difficult and more amusing to the looker-on. The poor old sphinx looks decidedly snub-nosed and unhappy, for the greater share of her face has been demolished, first by the Mamelukes and then by Napoleon, both of whom took this colossal figure for target practice. The scars caused by the bullets hitting the rock are plainly seen. The first thing your donkey-boy will want to do is to climb up to the shoulder of the sphinx for you. "But what for—why climb up there?" you ask. He does not know exactly why, for it does not appeal even to him as be-

ing amusing, but apparently he can think of no other way of earning an extra *backsheesh*. The photographer at the sphinx is the man who will in a short time be a local Pierpont Morgan, if he is not already, for the ordinary camera of the tourist appears inadequate to the immense sphinx and the pyramids in the background. Yet few there are out of the thousands who visit these colossal monuments who do not have their pictures taken with the sphinx in the background.

The majority of the donkey-boys in Cairo speak a smattering of English, and they are only too willing to practice on anybody and everybody. They have a deal of native shrewdness in discerning whether the tourist be English, German, or American, and their conversation is guided thereby. Several of them can sing "Dixie" and also "Yankee Doodle," and one of them asked if he might sing "Tommy Atkins" for two *piasters* (ten cents). On the return to Cairo the Kasr-el-Nil bridge, with its immense British lions at either end, presents a curious appearance. All Cairo gathers at this bridge, for it is closed to traffic during the early afternoon in order to allow the groups of boats to sail through, and when it is again opened a strange procession passes over its one-eighth or quarter-mile length—donkeys, camels, bicycles, automobiles, and men, women, and children of all ages and costumes, riding and on foot. There can be no doubt about Egypt's picturesqueness; it is filled with color, and the most commonplace things appear as if posed for illustrations.

The most numerous and also the most interesting of street figures in Cairo are the water-sellers, some of whom go about with hideous-looking goat-skins filled with Nile water; others carry more inviting-looking, reddish clay jars, decorated with brass bands, and these jars often have a piece of ice at their mouth and a sprig of mint protruding on either side of the ice. The carrier with the goat-skin calls out his mission, but the other with the jar carries in his left hand two brass saucers, which he clinks together with a sort of musical jingle. The water in either case is not filtered, but is taken straight from the Nile, and the purchasers are all natives, who pay a fraction of a penny for all they are able to drink. The street sellers of coffee are everywhere, squatting about on the pavements in the most unexpected places. Their outfits comprise merely a kettle of charcoal, a small copper coffee cup with a long handle, two or three small bowls of china, and a supply of coffee and sugar. It takes one only a few minutes to brew a fresh cup, and as Turkish coffee goes, that brewed by the street seller is not really bad. The ever-present conjurer is worth stopping to watch, although the tricks are in most part generally on the order of conjurers' tricks in other countries. The most interesting part of their paraphernalia is their sign, which is a small live rabbit. The moment the performance begins the little animal rolls over, to all appearances dead, but when some ten minutes later all of the tricks have been done, some of which are admittedly more or less puzzling, up jumps the little rabbit as chipper and gay as ever. It is claimed that the ego of the rabbit leaves the body for the express purpose of assisting the conjurer, and one for a moment is inclined to give credence to this while watching the performance and after having seen the rabbit go into its trance.

Perhaps the most disappointing feature to the man tourist in Cairo is the utter absence of the clever and far-famed dancing girls. Girls there are of course, who dance, or try to, but their performance is a weak and an uninteresting burlesque on the dancing of the Egyptians who are to be seen any summer at Brighton Beach or Coney Island. It is explained that the girls who are good dancers are in demand in the European cities and also in America, and those seen in Cairo are amateurs. Paris has the greater number. Every means imaginable is used to attract the lowly *piaster* from the tourist. Along the principal streets, small boys in acrobatic costume will persist in turning flip-flaps and cart-wheels, and in walking on their hands, for which voluntary entertainment, performed for no one in particular, they pass their caps along the entire square. The man with the trained baboon, small goat, and a donkey is also an every-day visitor to the various hotels, for he thrives in numbers, some of him varying the animals with trained chickens and pigeons. Another has a bag of snakes, which he releases on the sidewalk, to the consternation of passers-by. But the snakes merely raise their heads and hiss and do not attempt to move.

These street figures are in evidence everywhere and all of the time. It is safe to say that no city in the world has so many free entertainments as can be seen in Cairo, but it is generally regarded as worth a small coin to watch the strange, dark-skinned performers with their flowing robes and good-natured faces. The Egyptian of any age appears childlike and simple to a degree, and unless he is spoiled by the tourist, as are the dragomans, it is a satisfaction to note his extreme joy in the possession of a penny or two proffered in return for efforts at entertaining, or for beads or fly-whisks, or whatever else may be his curious means of earning daily bread.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.** "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



TRIUMPHAL WAY IN THE SAND-BURIED ROMAN CITY OF THAMUGADI, ALGERIA, WHICH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS EXCAVATING.—*Illustrate Zeitung*.



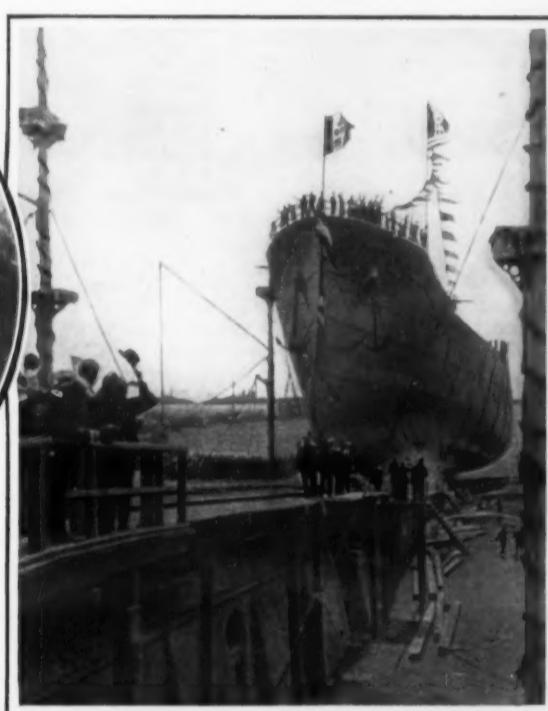
NURSERY OF THE NEW HEIR TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN, THE YOUNG PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.—*Le Monde Illustré*.



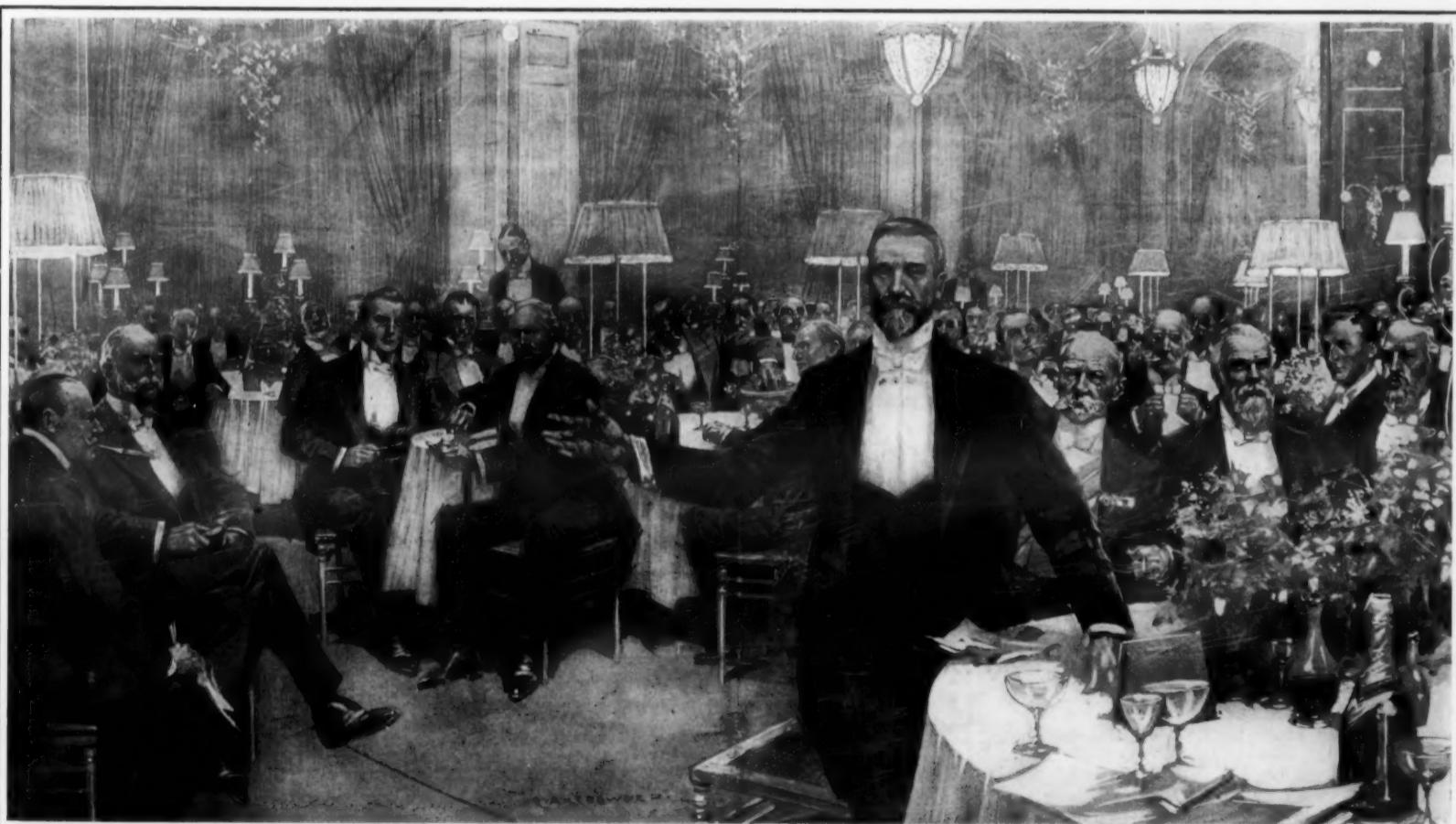
SIGNORINA INES, DAUGHTER OF GENERAL BERTA, OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, RIDING DOWN AN ALMOST PERPENDICULAR CLIFF.—*L'Illustrazione*.



WALTER WINANS'S "ST. OLAF" CLEARING A DINNER TABLE, AT SURRENDON PARK, ENGLAND.—*Illustrated London News*.



LAUNCHING OF THE SPLENDID NEW ITALIAN CRUISER "ROMA," AT SPEZIA.  
*L'Illustrazione*.



LONDON PILGRIMS' CLUB'S GREAT DINNER TO THE COLONIAL PREMIERS—MR. DEAKIN, PREMIER OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, SPEAKING; LORD ROBERTS AT HIS LEFT.—*Illustrated London News*.

**WHAT IS GOING ON ACROSS THE SEAS.**  
RECENT HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE OLD WORLD ILLUSTRATED.

## Making "Pedigreed" Eggs and Poultry Pay

LITTLE Rhode Island, which, since the founding of Providence Plantations, has produced many men and institutions meriting the adjective "great," may lay claim to another distinction. Within the borders of the State is the largest chicken farm in the world; that is, the largest plant devoted to the raising of one breed of chickens.



MR. WARREN R. FALES,  
Who has demonstrated at Whitcomb Farm  
that high-class poultry farming pays.

It is the Whitcomb Farm, in East Providence, belonging to Warren R. Fales, a wealthy manufacturer, who finds his chief pleasure in healthy outdoor occupations. Mr. Fales began the development of his great poultry plant about two years ago, purchasing a farm of forty-four acres in the rolling country along the east shore of the Providence River, six miles from Providence. Subsequent purchases brought his holdings up to 120 acres, thir-

ty-five of which are now devoted to the poultry industry. Every one of the birds on the place (the feathered tenants of which are approaching the capacity—12,000) is of the same breed—barred Plymouth Rock. Mr. Fales is convinced that for egg- and flesh-producing qualities, in combination, this standard breed has no equal.

Whitcomb Farm, it should be remarked, is not run for fun, though the owner really takes a keen pleasure in its development; it is run to sell eggs, capons, and "broilers," at a good profit on the investment, to

It is worth noting that the wooden walls of the brooder-houses are lined with what is known as "plaster-board," a composition of paper and asbestos, which is impervious to winds, and, with the steam heat, keeps the houses warm in the severest weather. "With such precautions," says Mr. Fales, "there is no need of losing more than fifteen per cent. of the chicks hatched." For the first two weeks after hatching, a temperature of ninety degrees is maintained; later it is modified according to the age of the chicks.

In the next house visited the little dark fluffy balls

than glass windows could do. What this means to the health of the flock may be appreciated when it is remembered that colds and tuberculosis are two of the most prevalent maladies among fowls.

The daily product of Whitcomb Farm is now about 1,500 eggs; Mr. Fales expects to raise it next season to double that number. The whole output, both of eggs and dressed poultry, is sold to hotels and private families in New York, Boston, Providence, and other cities.

One of the original features of the place is the



SOME OF THE MODEL BUILDINGS ON WHITCOMB FARM—BROODER-HOUSES IN RIGHT AND LEFT FOREGROUND; INCUBATOR-HOUSE AT THE RIGHT (REAR).

have become long-legged, gawky chickens, with their mottled coats indicating the handsome barred plumage that will be theirs as adult members of the community—theirs, that is, if they measure up to the standard of breeders and egg-producers, and so escape the fate which downs some 10,000 annually to figure as toothsome broilers on hotel and family tables. This ordeal is passed—or it isn't—when the youngster is about ten weeks old.

If he has the misfortune to be hatched in the late fall or early winter the chick may never know the freedom of the wide outdoors; but if he comes into the world in the spring he is pretty sure to have the happiness of life in the open, with nearly the whole thirty-five acres for his exercising-ground. While the chickens are in the fields they are sheltered for the night and on rainy days in a large number of "colony-houses" scattered about the farm.

Once they are selected for breeders, the cockerels and pullets know no such liberty. Their captivity is rendered tolerable, however, by residence in what are models of breeding-house architecture. Each little family has a numbered pen with a southern exposure, running water, and a front yard 150 feet in length and 15 in breadth, shaded by peach-trees, of which Mr. Fales has 2,000 in his hen-yards alone. These houses even have a trolley running at the rear of the pens, along which feed

tower which surmounts the feed-house, in which the food for the birds is prepared. (The standard ration is a mixture of cracked kaffir corn, buckwheat, and whole wheat.) On the top of the tower is a 10,000 candle-power electric search-light, which is operated at night by the watchman when he suspects any intrusion either of two- or four-footed thieves, who may, when thus discovered, be dealt with by means of the rifle, which stands ready. It is a device which Mr. Fales says has saved him a good deal of money, and in which he takes considerable pride.

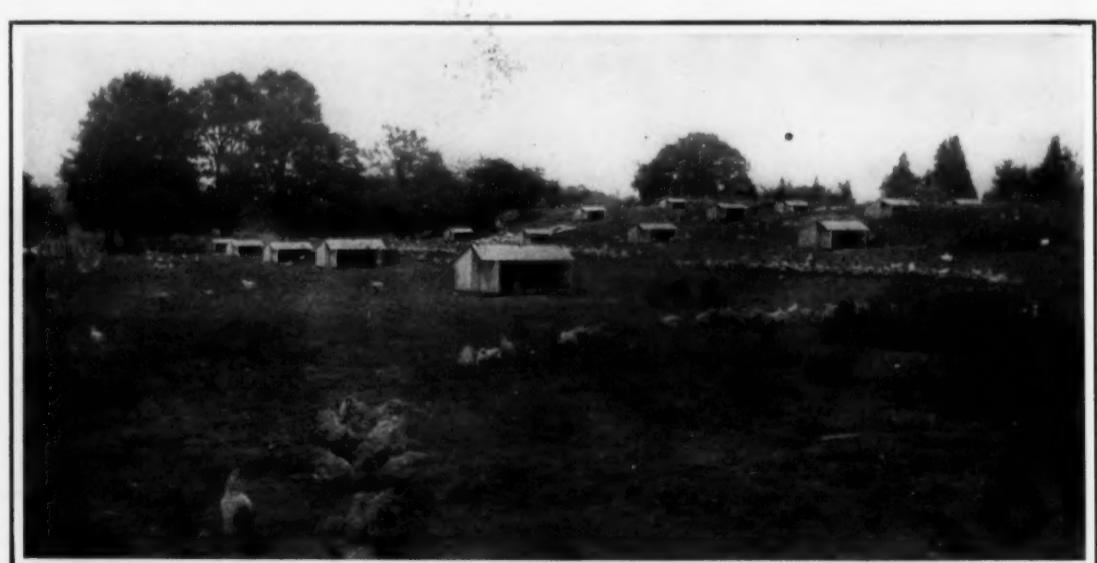
Mr. Fales is well satisfied with the financial result of his two years' experiment. In May, 1906, he incorporated the Whitcomb Farm, with a capital stock of \$50,000, he himself being chosen president and treasurer, so that the working control of the plant is in his hands. He is laboring now to educate the public to an appreciation of what quality counts for in the production of eggs and poultry for the table. "The poor food law," as I call it, says Mr. Fales, "has busied itself with every article of food except fresh eggs and fresh poultry. Here am I, by the most improved methods of breeding, feeding, and sanitation, producing eggs and poultry of a quality which cannot be surpassed, which I furnish directly to people who like to know the pedigree, so to say, of their animal food. You have seen how cleanliness and healthful conditions are the first consideration in all we do here. Now suppose a Western farmer who keeps a lot of chickens on his place as a by-product, who does not house them properly or protect them from vermin, who lets them forage for food in all sorts of unsanitary places. This man kills his chickens and sends them East in cold storage; they may sell when they are first offered in a butcher's shop, or they may not, in which case they will be frozen again and trotted out when the market is better. And there are altogether too many people who ought to know better, and who can afford to pay for quality, who do not realize the difference between such poultry as that—bred from any sort of stock, ill fed, badly housed and cared for, carelessly dressed, and deteriorated in quality besides from the conditions under which it has been marketed—and the kind that has been carefully prepared for the table from the very egg. But some of them are learning, and we will teach more."



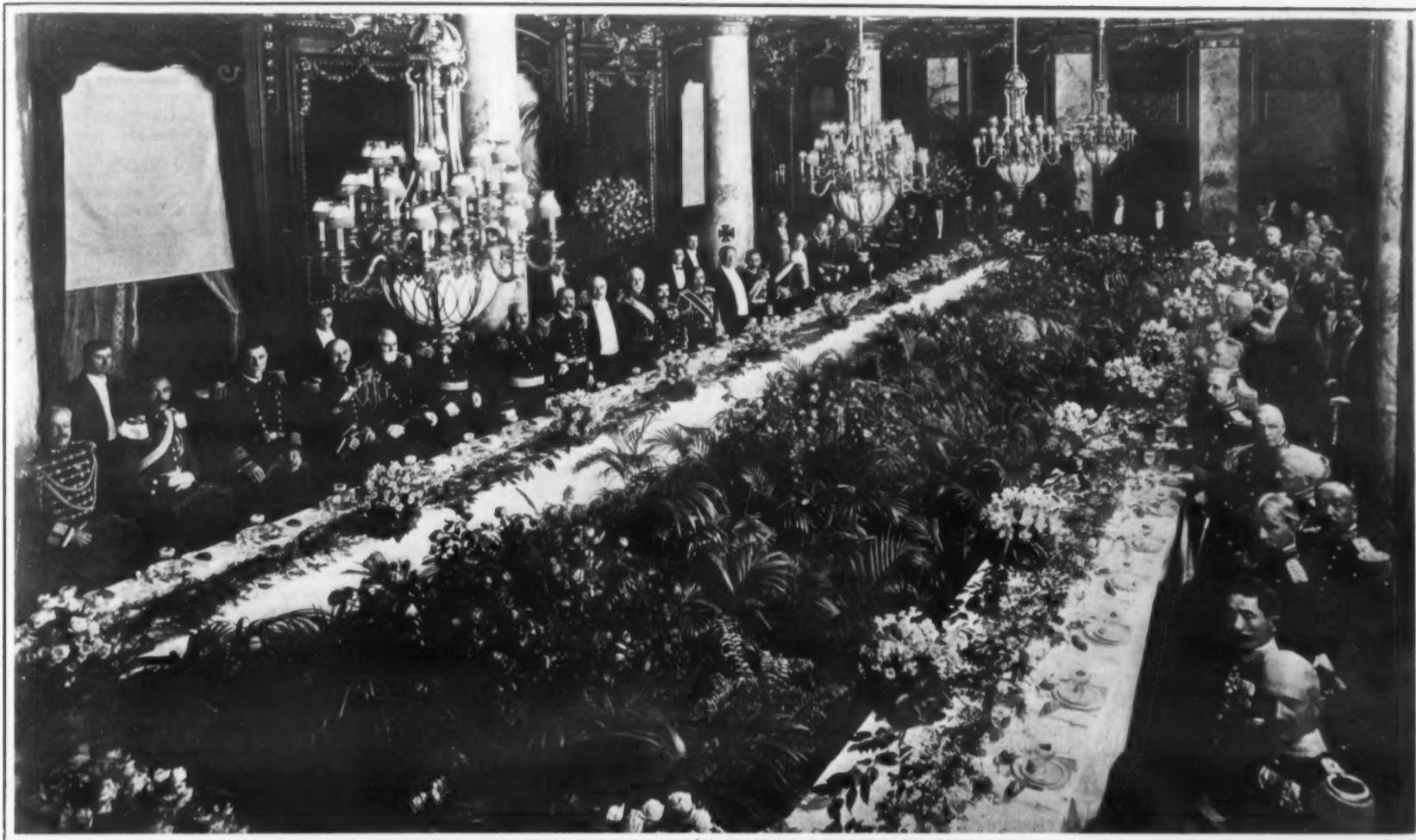
THE CAUSE—THE COMMISSARY WAGON ON ITS ERRAND OF FEEDING THE CHICKENS IN THE FIELDS.

any and all purchasers who appreciate quality in these food products, and it is accomplishing his purpose. Incidentally, it has brought him some of the prizes dear to the poultry-fancier's heart; but, except to point the moral that the successful poultry farmer must pay close attention to the purity of his breeds, this phase of the enterprise cannot be touched upon here. It is a liberal education for the small poultry farmer to spend a morning with Mr. Fales in a tour of his place. Taking the buildings in their chronological order, so to speak, the first entered is the incubator-house. Here, at this season, one would find the mechanical mothers enjoying a vacation, since chicks hatched in the summer months run too many risks from the hot weather to be a profitable investment. A few weeks earlier, or in September, he would see the incubators, with their capacity of 11,000 eggs, well tested. With pure air and ventilation—the most essential conditions, according to Mr. Fales—he is satisfied with the hatching of sixty-five per cent. of his settings. All refuse from the incubator house is incinerated in the building.

When he is two or three days old the fluffy little chick, with his brothers and sisters, is removed from his close quarters in the incubator to the warmth and light of the brooder-house. Here the temperature is kept uniform by steam-pipes running the length of the house (one of the two houses is 300, the other 345 feet long), and about an inch above the floor of the pens into which it is divided. When the day is warm the chicks may run in the long, narrow yard in front of their pen; when it is cold they huddle together under the pipes; at night they are sheltered under the "mother," a square of white sheeting stretched across a shallow framework of wood. Every one of the pens (which accommodate about 100 chicks each) is supplied with clear water, which is kept fresh by an ingenious siphon system. These houses, like all the others, are regularly patrolled, and a chick that is dead or injured is promptly removed.



THE EFFECT—THE GROUPS OF CHICKENS MARK THE ZIG-ZAG TRAIL OF THE FEED-WAGON—THE "COLONY-HOUSES" ARE FOR SHELTER AT NIGHT AND DURING STORMS.



SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO A GREAT JAPANESE COMMANDER.

BRILLIANT DINNER GIVEN AT THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, IN HONOR OF GENERAL KUROKI BY SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT AND ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX NATIONS.  
(X) SECRETARY TAFT, WITH GENERAL KUROKI AT HIS RIGHT AND ADMIRAL IJUIN AT HIS LEFT.—Photograph by George Prince.

### Good News from the Victoria Chief Mines.

CUTTER, N. M., May 10th, 1907.

THIS little town is enjoying a great deal of business, amounting almost to a boom, from the prosperity of the Victoria Chief mines, located a short distance away. The mining company owns a large acreage in Cutter, and has just succeeded in finding what others have unsuccessfully sought, a very fine supply of water from a well which has been sunk nearly two hundred feet. As the company is building a large hotel, warehouse, and office at this place, and is making it the shipping point for all its traffic, including the car-loads of ore it is now forwarding to the El Paso smelters, Cutter looks forward to a period of decided growth concurrent with the wonderful development of the Victoria Chief Camp.

The shipments of ore from the mines to El Paso embrace the high-grade product of the mines, for nothing is being shipped that runs less than twenty per cent. copper. Three power plants will shortly be established at the Victoria Chief with sufficient energy to take care of at least nine drills, and work is being prosecuted on all the different tunnels as it never has been before, and everywhere with the most encouraging and satisfactory results.

The power plant on the Marion mine is running and operating two or three power drills. Each drill has a capacity of breaking about five feet of rock a day. The power plants on the Ooh Ooh and the Rebecca are nearly ready to start. Inside of a week the other two power plants will be in operation, and then two more will be installed immediately.

The company has encountered some very rich ore in North cross-cut in the Marion mine, which assays as high as eighty-four per cent. in copper, and some from the Ooh Ooh giving fifty-three per cent. to fifty-five per cent., and is shipping out ore mainly for the purpose of getting an analysis in car-load lots so as to know just what kind of a smelter to put in. The company expects to have a smelter built as soon as it is possible to have it done in the proper manner, and is endeavoring to ascertain first the kind of a smelter best adapted to the situation.

The reservoir has been finished and the pipe line from the river and the pumping plant are in operation, so that this most vital need of a mining camp like the Victoria Chief has now been fully met. The water is raised 1,000 feet from the river level to the mines, a distance of two miles.

A first-class chemist with a splendid equipment is at the office of the mining company, ready to assay the ores that the numerous parties of shareholders are constantly bringing in. He is making from fifteen to twenty-five assays daily. His office is one of the most attractive places for visitors in the camp. The process of assaying is so simple and interesting that any one can follow it, but shareholders who prefer to take their samples home and have them examined by their own assayists, are cordially invited to do so. In every instance where this has been done the analysis by the home assayist has been found to be no different from that which the company's assayer has given.

Colonel William A. Farish, of Denver, the eminent mining engineer, has completed his examination of the Victoria Chief properties, and has now gone on to Nevada. He expressed himself while here as impressed with the extent and richness of the ore bodies, and predicted that the Victoria Chief would prove to be one of the best of the copper properties in this section.

There is no doubt that the shareholders will be greatly pleased with the returns from the first car-loads of ore now being shipped to the smelter. Every visiting stockholder is astonished at the richness and extent of the ore bodies plainly in sight, not only whenever the work of development has been done, but in many places on the surface.

Among the recent visitors was a party from Texas, including Colonel S. E. Moss, one of the most prominent gentlemen of the State; Mr. Benjamin Thorp, Mr. Homer Mitchell, Mr. William Coe, and Colonel Murrell L. Buckner, of Dallas. All these gentlemen were delighted with what they saw, and expressed their entire satisfaction with the progress of the work, the richness of the ore, and the economy and energy of the management.

Although the shares of the Victoria Chief have recently advanced to \$2.50, it is not improbable that as soon as this allotment has been subscribed for, the price will advance. When Colonel Hopper placed the stock on the market originally for public subscription, he offered to take back the shares within six months after their purchase and pay the purchase price, with interest at six per cent., if a subscriber was not satisfied with the outlook. It is interesting to note that in nearly every case subscribers have increased their subscriptions, particularly those who have been among the visitors to the mines.

Those who are interested in this splendid property should address a line to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president, No. 100 Broadway, New York, and ask for his latest illuminated and illustrated prospectus.

### Big Men in a Big Mining Deal.

BY HOWARD WELLS.

SENSATIONAL developments are coming out of the opening of the rich mineral district along the west coast of Mexico and Central America. This whole broad strip is a rugged mountain country, extending nearly from the international boundary between Mexico and the United States as far south as the Isthmus of Panama, and has long been known to contain enormous wealth in gold, silver, and copper.

In this region the Spanish—who formerly were the masters of Mexico and Central America—and since then the native Mexicans themselves, have discovered and opened mines of gold and silver, and, with their crude and wasteful methods, have already produced scores of millions of dollars. Yet this country has been entirely without railroad transportation. The work has been carried on under the greatest difficulties. It is the newest undeveloped field on the North American continent, and the operations of big American mine operators are bringing about an enormous production of the precious metals.

The most prominent of these operators is Mr. Charles Butters. Mr. Butters is known as the most expert metallurgist in the world. He has already made a large personal fortune in the mines of Mexico and Central America. Before that he had a successful career in South Africa, where his services resulted in the enormously profitable operation of the great rich mines of the Rand.

In Central America and Mexico he is a pioneer. He first began operations in this part of North America twenty years ago, and he has now developed mines which are shipping every year to the United States mint at San Francisco more than three million dollars in gold and silver bars. These mines are still in their infancy. Their milling facilities are being rapidly enlarged, and it is likely that the companies headed by Charles Butters will before long be producing more bullion than any mining organizations south of the Rio Grande River.

The new undertaking which Mr. Butters has recently organized is attracting wide attention both in the United States and Great Britain because of Mr. Butters's prominence in the mining world, and because of the successes which he has already achieved in the rich west-coast country in Mexico and Central America. This new company, headed by Mr. Butters, is called Charles Butters & Co., Incorporated. Its holdings already include five properties, which are so large that in the United States any one of them would be considered an entire mining camp. Two of these, located in Salvador, Central America, have already blocked out one million dollars' worth of gold. Another, in California, and Mexico has for some time been shipping gold regularly to San Francisco. Two others, in Sonora, Mex., are very large properties well known in that district.

Mr. Butters had planned a consolidation of all the interests which he now directs. This is probably the most important mining consolidation announced for some time. It is his plan to incorporate under Charles Butters & Co., Incorporated, all of the mining companies which he now controls. These include not only the five properties which are already held by Charles Butters & Co., Incorporated, but the other large interests which Mr. Butters directs and which are now shipping every year three million dollars in gold and silver bars. One of the companies included in this consolidation plan now pays dividends of \$450,000 a year, and has been doing this for four years. Another pays \$150,000 a year, and the dividends of this latter company will soon be increased to about \$400,000 a year.

This combination will make one of the largest mining and exploration enterprises in North America. Large interests are being taken with Mr. Butters privately. If any of the stock can be obtained it offers a remarkable opportunity for profit. For his representatives in the East he has selected Beardsley & Company, prominent stock and bond brokers, with offices in New York and Chicago. This company is presenting Butters shares to its own clients, and an application for shares or for information concerning the Butters Company should be addressed to Beardsley & Company, 115 Broadway, New York.

## Nevada Is Again the Western El Dorado

**NO NAME** in all the history of American mining conjures up such visions of wealth as "Comstock." That great mine, at Virginia City, Nev., was the source of more wealth than any piece of property of equal extent known in the history of the world. It made the immense fortunes of Mackay, Fair, Flood, O'Brien, Sharon, Jones, Stewart, and



GOVERNOR SPARKS, OF NEVADA.

Sutro, producing for its owners the tremendous sum of \$680,000,000. No other Nevada mine challenged Comstock's pre-eminence, but there were in the earlier history of the State other bonanza camps, any one of which would have made any gold-producing region famous. Among these may be mentioned Austin, discovered in 1860, whose total output was \$62,000,000; Pioche, discovered in 1865, which produced \$80,000,000; Eureka, from 1866 on, yielded \$44,000,000; Mountain City, from 1870, \$62,000,000; Tuscarora, opened in 1873, \$48,000,000—and so on.

After this period of marvelous production came a time of stagnation. The Comstock, even, had been worked to such depths that further operations at a profit seemed impossible. But with the progress of mining science have come improved methods of working, so that even old-timers like the Comstock are expected to become important producers again. But more than all the improvement in methods, as the cause which has brought Nevada into the centre of the stage, is the discovery of new fields of wonderful richness in the southern part of the Sage-brush State.

Tonopah was discovered in the latter part of 1900, and is still the most important gold and silver camp of the State, having shipped 121,375 tons of ore in 1906 and paid \$2,200,000 cash dividends in the same period. Among the famous mines of the district are the Mizpah, the Belmont, the Tonopah Extension, the Midway, and the Montana-Tonopah. It is predicted that when the mills now in course of construction are completed the annual production of the field will reach \$30,000,000, of which one-third will be distributed in dividends. John Hays Hammond, the best-known mining engineer in the world, recently estimated that \$100,000,000 worth of ore had been exposed in four of the Tonopah mines.

Goldfield is an all-gold camp. It owes its discovery, about three years ago, to prospectors from Tonopah. The record-breaker of this region is the Mohawk, from which the fortunate holders of a lease of the property took out the unprecedented yield of \$5,000,000 in 106 days. Among the other Goldfield properties most in evidence at present are the Jumbo, Red Top, Combination, Florence, Combination-Fraction, Daisy, and Great Bend.

To the south of the Goldfield district is Bullfrog, with its mine of the same name; the Montgomery-Shoshone, Tramps, Gold Bar, Mayflower, and others. Here the abundance of low-grade ore makes the region most promising for large milling operations.

San Francisco capital was the chief developing factor of Manhattan, which was opened less than two years ago not far from Tonopah. Consequently the earthquake catastrophe was a heavy blow to the flourishing camp, whose properties, however, have been kept in

operation and promise great production when more largely developed.

A recital of all the discoveries that followed those of the Manhattan field would be wearisome. They were well distributed about the State. North of Manhattan are Jefferson Canyon, Round Mountain, with the mine of the same name; Fairview, with its Nevada Hills mine; Reese River Valley, Bellhelen, Silver Bow, Cortez, Eden, Reveille, Duluth, Wonder, and Eastgate. Toward Virginia City are Ramsay, Buckskin, and Wedekind; to the north of the Southern Pacific lie Rosebud, Dyke, and Old Tuscarora. To the south are the camps of Dutchman, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Lida, and Gold Mountain; farthest south of all, Johnnie and Searchlight.

Copper developments scarcely less important than those of the gold-producing districts have been in progress in Nevada for the last year or so. Ely, in White Pine County, near the eastern border of the State, was formerly remarkable for its gold deposits, but its wealth is now in copper, the plentiful supply of which makes it one of the most important camps of the country. In the extreme west is Yerrington, Douglas County, also a rich copper district. Gireux, the discoverer of Ely, plans great developments of the copper deposits at Luning, near Mina. The red metal has been found in considerable quantities and of high grade in the recently-opened Walker River Indian reservation. Cuprite, near Goldfield, has been the object of much interest, considerable capital having been enlisted to develop its copper deposits. Greenwater, which furnished the copper sensation of last year, while it is over the line in California, is essentially a Nevada camp.

The old Nevada—so quickly is history made in the hustling West that the adjective is accepted without remark—furnished the basis of the greatest mining boom known to this country. The riches which it poured forth in the bonanza days of Flood and Mackay and Sharon added hundreds of millions to the world's gold supply; built great transcontinental railroads and oceanic steamship lines; financed some of the great newspapers of the country, and endowed magnificent schools and colleges. That history is on the way to repeating itself in our own day; and some of the great undertakings of the future will owe their successful completion to the wealth which American energy and enterprise have wrested from the rocks of the mountains and deserts of Nevada.

### Wonder,

#### THE CAMP OF DESTINY.

If THERE is any augury in birthdays, Wonder made an excellent start in life. On the first day in June—the month when all creation expands and glows—the camp rose suddenly from the desert in Churchill County, about 140 miles northeast of Goldfield. Wonder was indeed a land almost undreamed of until about a year ago. While men were delving for wealth in almost every portion of the battle-born State, mineral of almost fabulous value was lying exposed and ready for shipment in this great district.

#### RESEMBLES THE COMSTOCK.

Wonder is located but 100 miles east of Virginia City, home of the world-renowned Comstock. It may be interesting to note, in passing, that the Wonder ores closely resemble the surface cropings of the Comstock mine, and in view of the fact that other characteristics are similar, it is not unreasonable to presume that the Wonder district is one possessing a mineral belt fully as large and as valuable as the Comstock, and even greater, judging from the astounding showing at present.

#### THE GREAT WONDER MINE.

The first of a series of stupendous transactions that have since astounded the world with their magnitude was the purchase of the Nevada Wonder mine for \$300,000 by John W. Brock and a coterie of Philadelphia capitalists. This was the property from which the first assay was made that went over \$1,200 to the ton, and which has since become known as one of the big mines of the world.

#### BIG PROPERTIES.

The Jack Pot was the next prospect sold, bringing the sum of \$750,000 to its fortunate locators. For every dollar spent in development work five have been taken out. The advent of Diamondfield Jack Davis, one of the big Nevada operators, in Wonder, meant much for the camp. He purchased the Daisy Wonder, which has since become one of the best properties in the camp. The Spider-Wasp, on which eight of the twenty-four leasers are in high-grade running from \$200 up in value, recently sold for \$200,000. The Vulture, for which Henry Weber paid \$100,000, has the distinction of being the first estate in the camp to ship ore. This shipment averaged \$450 to the ton. Diamondfield Jack Davis and M. J. Monnette, of Mohawk lease fame, have recently turned a deal for the purchase of the famous Nellie and Jim claims, lying next to the Nevada Wonder. The price paid was \$300,000, and this estate, which is called the Monnette Wonder, bids fair to rival in greatness its sensational neighbor, as the surface assays equal in richness the showing on the Nevada Wonder.

Among the other big properties of the district are the June Wonder, Rose Wonder, Golconda, Queen, Dickey V, Hidden Treasure, Missouri Wonder, Ruby Wonder, Stray Horse, and Christmas Wonder.

#### WONDER'S ADVANCEMENT.

Wonder is less than a year old, but to date there have been over thirty distinct strikes of pay mineral in the camp—a showing that eclipses even Goldfield. People are pouring into Wonder at the rate of fifty a day, and a population of 10,000 is predicted by the end of the year.

The world has been hearing much from this remarkable infant during the last six months, and it will hear more and more as time goes on. To exaggerate its greatness would be difficult, and no mere narrative or description can give an adequate idea of its vastness, extent, and richness.

#### Easy Education in Copper.

HUNDREDS of thousands of men and women in the United States are holders of mining stocks, yet probably not one per cent. of the mining investors of this country have ever personally visited a mine or seen a mill or smelter in operation.

There has long been a demand for a book that would tell in a plain, understandable way just how mines are worked, and just how mills and smelters are operated. "The Copper Educator," by Henry Shedd Beardsley, does this exactly. Aside from the details of copper and gold mining, milling, and smelting, there is in it much new information and several interesting stories of great mines and their makers. It is written in a lively, entertaining style, free from technicalities, and abundantly illustrated with fine photographs and drawings. So many inaccurate things are written about mining that this competent and disinterested work is particularly valuable.

Mr. Beardsley, who was formerly associate editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, has spent several years in studying the great mining camps of the United States and Mexico, and is a competent judge of mineral properties.

"The Copper Educator" is handsomely bound in boards, with an attractive cover. It will be eagerly sought and read. It may be obtained by addressing the author at 115 Broadway, New York, and inclosing fifty cents in stamps.

#### Mail-order Trade with Mexico.

THE ADOPTION of the mail-order system is suggested by G. B. McGowan, consul at La Paz, as one of the best methods for increasing American trade with Mexico. The remote parts of that country might be reached, and many articles might be delivered by mail at points where other transportation rates were high and agents' commissions heavy. The catalogues used should, of course, be in Spanish.



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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE present dullness of the stock market is the natural concomitant of recent conditions. After having sustained such a severe shock as that occasioned by the recent sudden and sharp decline, the revival of interest necessarily must be slow. Patients do not quickly recover from a severe and sudden illness. Nature's processes of recuperation are always slow, and the patient is lucky if he recovers at all. That there will be recovery in the stock market some day is beyond peradventure, but when this will take place is still an open question, and will be for some time to come.

The great speculative leaders who looked upon the game in Wall Street as they do, or did, upon a game of cards, have been extricating themselves from the ruins which have fallen upon them in the general smash, and are still trying to figure where they are at. For months before the break, the interest in the stock market had been unnaturally stimulated by the operations of these so-called leaders. Their withdrawal has taken away the fuel which fed the burning fires of speculation. These fires have not gone out. They are still smouldering, and after a time some new element of a combustible nature will appear, to rekindle them.

Aside from the depressing influences of Wall Street, to which I have repeatedly referred of late, namely, the bad outlook for the crops, the continuance of tight money, and the uncertainty as to the outcome of the next presidential election, the market suffers severely from the incubus which some of our great

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financiers of the selfish and speculative class, like Harriman, have put upon it. The natural infirmities of the market might be overcome or outgrown, but it will be a long time before it rids itself of the suspicion that some of the financiers, whose leadership it has so blindly followed, have sacrificed their integrity to greed for greater wealth. The public is becoming profoundly impressed by the fact that the same railways which have been increasing their dividends on statements abundantly justifying such an increase are now paying exorbitant rates of interest to meet the pressing requirements of immediate financial needs. And it has added to their indignation not a little to learn that these pressing needs arise largely from the speculative operations of the management.

The one thing essential to a recovery in the stock market is confidence in the corporations. Whether the guilty escape punishment or not is of little consequence, compared with the urgent need of safeguarding the future. The all-powerful political control so long exercised in State and nation by the railroads no longer exists, and whether President Roosevelt succeeds himself or not, it is safe to assume that the next President will be compelled by public opinion to insist on placing a restraining hand on the managers of our great railway and industrial corporations. Publicity, a full and free accounting, just and fair consideration of the interest of all shareholders, a scrupulously honest and economical management—all these must be assured, and, when they are, confidence in Wall Street's securities will have been restored.

"W..." Chicago: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street, and no quotations are available.

"J..." Goshen, N. Y.: I can get no rating. The parties are not members of the New York Stock Exchange, but of an entirely different body.

"Safety," Oswego, N. Y.: S. H. P. Pell & Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York, are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and stand very high.

You can get a list of investment bonds, netting you over 5 per cent., if you will drop them a line and refer to LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"B. S." Rutland, Vt.: The earnings of Am. Beet Sugar for the past fiscal year showed a slight increase in gross, but a very small increase in net. The operating expenses were very much higher. I would not sacrifice my stock at present, for it would seem as if the operating expenses could be substantially reduced.

"Banker," Ohio: 1. I would take my rights in So. Pac. preferred. 2. Those who appear to have knowledge regarding the So. Pacific's affairs have always insisted that the stock would not be redeemed at 115. An impression prevails that the dividends on the common will be increased to such an extent that the preferred will be glad to make an exchange for the common.

"B..." Concord, N. H.: 1. The stock of the United Railways of Baltimore, selling around 12, offers a fair speculative opportunity to the patient holder. This is one of the most profitable trolley lines in a great city that I know of. It suffered severely from the great fire, but is rapidly rehabilitating itself. The 4 per cent. incomes of the same company, selling around 55, should some day be worth considerably more. 2. Am. Can. preferred, around 55, paying 5 per cent., yields about 9 per cent. to the purchaser.

"T. R." Portland, Me.: 1. The industrial shares have not suffered as severe a decline thus far as most of the railroad stocks. If, as many believe, the prosperity of the country is about to diminish, the industrial shares will be affected quite as seriously as the railroad stocks. 2. Kansas City So. preferred, around 60, looks among the cheapest of the low-priced railroad stocks. A dividend of 4 per cent. will fall due July 1st, and those who buy the shares before the books close in June will receive this dividend, bringing the price of the preferred down to 56.

"Investor," Louisville: 1. According to its latest quarterly statement, N. Y. Central will be justified in reducing its dividend rate. Many observant financiers believe that this is a year in which dividends will be diminished, and not increased. Brokers who are recommending the purchase of securities at present prices, because of the large returns they make, do not always bear this fact in mind. 2. In certain lines of manufacture deliveries are being made much more promptly than they were a year ago, which is distinct evidence that business is slackening down.

"A. C." Elmira: 1. Among the cheapest of the dividend-paying shares at present, Ont. and Western, around 36, paying 2 per cent. per annum; Kansas City So. preferred, around 60, paying 4 per cent. per annum, and Am. Can. preferred, around 55, paying 9 per cent. per annum, are attracting attention, because of the excellent returns they give. According to their annual reports, the dividends are more than earned. 2. Waterman, Anthony & Company, 67 Exchange Place, New York, are members of the New York Stock Exchange in excellent standing. You can buy the stock you refer to or the railroad bonds through this house with safety.

"Bonds": The same gilt-edged bonds that were thought to be attractive a year ago, when they yielded less than 4 per cent., are now being offered on a considerably more profitable basis. The New Haven debentures which were offered a year ago at 106 and were highly recommended, though they yielded less than 2 3/4 per cent., have recently been sold under par. Other bonds of this class, which were in demand when they yielded only 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. interest, are now offered on a 4 per cent. basis or better. If you are satisfied with that income, you might purchase now. If interest rates should ease up, gilt-edged bonds would, no doubt, advance.

"A..." Charleston, S. C.: 1. The bill against the Chicago-New York Electric Air-Line Railroad sought to test the validity of its contract with the Co-operative Construction Co. and to compel the return of stock claimed to have been illegally received from the railroad company. I have always advised my readers against engaging in this enterprise. 2. A general advance in the stock market might be possible under other conditions, but the sharp declines which occasionally occur in certain pooled stocks show that the danger is not yet over. Some of these pools are being maintained with great difficulty in the face of continued tight money, and a serious break in one or two of them might lead to a still further and general liquidation.

"R. E." Jersey City: 1. If you have a profit on your General Electric, it might be well to take it. The curtailment of the expenditures of the railroads and the dropping off in trolley-line extensions will be felt by electric machinery manufacturers. The fact that the General Electric has just decided to issue \$13,000,000 5 per cent. debentures, in spite of its reports of a large surplus on hand, has led to unfavorable comment. 2. The fact that bankers are antagonizing the express companies for performing the functions of banks without being under banking restrictions is significant. Express stocks have been very high during the past year, and many believe they will not see such high prices soon again.

"W..." Nashville: 1. The report that Anaconda is earning about 30 per cent. per annum appears to be based upon its recent annual statement; but the public has come to question the rosy reports issued by even the best of our corporations, because they have been so frequently followed by the announcement of the borrowing of large amounts of money for pressing needs at exorbitant rates of interest. 2. I would write with the movement of other shareholders of the United Fruit Co. in the demand for an investigation of the purchase of the Nipe Bay Company at what seems to be an extravagant figure. It looks as if there were a good-sized darky concealed in this woodpile.

"Pneu," Tallahassee, Fla.: 1. The fact that protesting stockholders of the Am. Pneumatic Service Company are endeavoring to secure proxies against the present management shows that shareholders are beginning to appreciate their rights. The great decrease in the net earnings of the company has not been satisfactorily explained, nor has the great increase in the cost of operation of the Am. Beet Sugar Co. been made clear. For years I have urged stockholders to refuse to give their proxies to any management which they distrust. 2. The decline in the number of shares sold daily on the Stock Exchange is simply an evidence of the public's hesitation to enter the market in the face of several forbidding factors. 3. It is stated that the Reading Company has no floating debt and about \$12,000,000 surplus. This sounds well, and I hope it is not the precursor of an announcement that the Reading is getting ready to go into the market to borrow money.

NEW YORK, May 23d, 1907.

JASPER.

### Making Money in Mining.

THE announcement by the Homestake Mining Company that, after paying dividends continuously for more than a quarter of a century, it will discontinue monthly payments, comes as a great surprise to outsiders, but, as usual, not to insiders. They knew what was going to happen, and took advantage of their knowledge to get rid of some of their shares. Proof of this is found in the fact that since the beginning of the year the price of the stock has dropped from \$85 to \$55 per share. This is the mine in which that eminent advocate of "the common people's" rights, Mr. Hearst, who has been a candidate for Governor and who is now a candidate for President, owns a very large interest. With Mr. Haggard, Mr. Hearst controls the Homestake. In his newspapers he is earnestly advocating publicity of the affairs of corporations in the interest of their shareholders. Some shareholders in the Homestake, who could have sold their stock two or three months ago at more than 50 per cent. over prevailing price, would like to have been advised of the cessation of the dividend.

It is said that this is only a temporary matter, and is caused by the flooding of the mine to put out a fire. But the fact remains that the company might have been a little more forehanded, and have set aside a surplus, instead of expending all its funds for dividends. Then, in this emergency, it would not have been necessary to stop the payment of the dividends, for they could have been paid from the surplus, either in whole or in part. The Homestake has been one of the greatest producers in the country. It has paid its stockholders more than \$20,000,000 in dividends, or as much as its entire capital stock. Those who

bought the Homestake shares early in its history, when it was still undeveloped and purely a speculation, have reaped a great advantage. It is said that there is plenty of ore in sight to continue the payment of dividends after the fire has been extinguished and the water pumped from the mine, and if that be the case the holders of the shares can well afford to keep them. But suppose it should not prove to be the case?

"M. E. J." New York: I do not think well of it. Continued on page 223.

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### Making Money in Mining.

*Continued from page 522.*

"R." Jersey City: I would not regard either one as offering a good, safe investment.

"I. A. S." Brooklyn: I have made inquiries, but am not able to locate the property. Perhaps the brokers from whom the stock was bought could help you out.

"L." New York: There are several companies bearing a similar name. If you will give me the exact title and location I will endeavor to make a further inquiry for you.

"S." Waterbury, Conn.: 1. I do not think so. No circular inclosed. 3. I have never advised their purchase and do not believe in them. 4. I would not sacrifice my Nevada-Utah at present.

"W." Chicago: I do not find that the stocks you quote are listed, or sold on any of the exchanges or the curb. It is impossible, therefore, to give their market value. None of them ranks among the first class.

"K." Detroit: It is impossible to get quotations on the stocks of the new mines in the new camp to which you refer. They are all prospects, and none has reached such a stage of development as to justify a recommendation for its purchase.

"W." Chicago: I would be inclined to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to get my money out. The history of the company has not been entirely free from blemish, but the present management is promising better things.

"K." Chicago: 1. No official statement has been made, but those who are interested in Tri-Bullion are promising early dividends. If these should be declared, no doubt the stock would sell higher. 2. I see nothing in the National excepting a very doubtful speculation.

"K." Chambersburg, Pa.: 1. I doubt if it will ever pay dividends. I have asked for a report, but have been unable to get it. 2. I know of no paper that I could recommend for the service for which you care to use it. Why not ask the broker, from whom you purchased it, to make you an offer?

"Atlas Jack": For some months the heaviest owners of Dominion have been predicting that, with the completion of its additional smelting facilities, it would be put on a dividend-paying basis during the summer. There is no question as to the excellent financial condition of the company, and a declaration of dividends would probably advance it.

"W." Holyoke, Mass.: 1. There were evidences that a pool was operating in the stock on the curb, and liquidating whenever it was put up. Information is very meagre, and, as your letter indicates, is not very generously given to shareholders. If the stock advances, it might be well to take a profit and be satisfied. 2. Development work has not gone far enough, I am told, to justify a prediction as to the future of the property.

"W." Sunbury, O.: 1. I do not recommend the Baxter. I had rather figure up the profit after it is made than before it is out of the ground. One is real, the other imaginary. 2. The latest reports from the Mogollon indicate that a recent strike of great importance has been made. A number of mines in the camp are attracting general attention, and some are being sold at good prices. These, of course, are most encouraging.

"B." Boston: 1. I would not sell my Nevada-Utah at a loss. The camp is a good one, and the property has an aggressive management. 2. There seems to be some mystery about the stock you mention. Those who have been buying it insist that it will sell higher and that important developments are pending. If you can get a profit, it would be well to take it a little later on. 3. I can get no rating.

NEW YORK, May 23d, 1907. ROSCOE.

### Mining Notes of Interest.

COLORADO has but few mining camps older than Empire, but for many years no extensive operations have been carried on there, until about two years ago the old camp woke up, and since then about a dozen mining companies have been prospecting with diamond drills and opening up the gold deposits which have been known to exist there for many years.

The Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Co. is said to own a large and valuable property and to be pushing development work. The company seems to be well managed.

Those who have visited the properties of the Mineral Hill Tunnel and Copper Mining Company at Danville, Wash., report that the company owns 700 acres in one parcel, across which run ten parallel veins of copper-gold, all of which will be opened up by the cross-cut tunnel now being driven, at depths ranging from 400 to 1,000 feet. The property is well sit-



## COACHING IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

The Yellowstone Park Tour, June 10 September 15, includes 143 miles of finest coaching in easy-riding, four-horse Abbott-Downing Concord vehicles over Government built roadways, the greater portion of which are sprinkled daily. The journey is made by easy stages; is most delightful; good hotel each night.

From Mammoth Hot Springs, every important scenic district in Yellowstone Park is reached by the coaches. Transportation system is the largest and most complete in the world.

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uated, being but four miles from the Granby smelters and connected therewith by two lines of trunk railway. Mineral Hill ores, like Granby ores, are not high grade but are self-fluxing, and are thought to be very extensive. At the Granby the rock mineralization is so extensive that the ores are mined by huge steam shovels from excavations blasted from the side of the mountain.

It would be idle to attempt to prove the popularity of the Sohmer Piano. Every child in the United States and Canada knows the Sohmer.

### The Best Way.

THE best thing for any one who has nothing to say is to say nothing and stick to it.

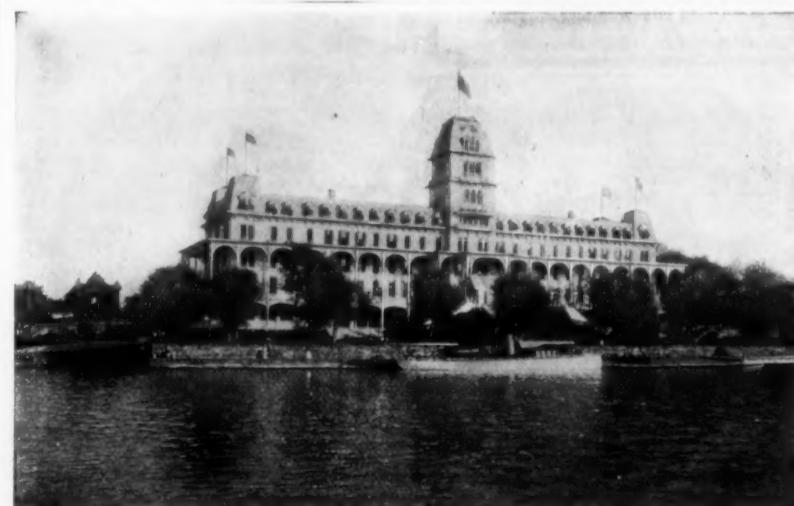
Mother's will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

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*Friend*—“Why did you pass that man as a good risk? I heard him tell you he had over ten different kinds of chronic diseases.”

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unobstructed view of what is termed the Venice of America, and offers ideal accommodations for rest and recreation in the very centre of this earthly paradise. The building is ideally constructed, and is equipped with every known modern improvement. The grounds, which are most extensive, are perfectly laid out and at night are illuminated with 800 incandescent lamps. The cuisine is unsurpassed, and every requisite for the convenience and comfort of the guest will be found. For rates and reservations address W.M. H. WARBURTON, Prince George Hotel, N. Y. CITY, until June 15th. O. G. STAPLES, Owner and Proprietor, Riggs House, Washington, D. C. Handsome illustrated booklet gladly furnished upon request.

The Thousand Island House enjoys the finest situation of any hotel on the St. Lawrence River. It commands an unobstructed view of what is termed the Venice of America, and offers ideal accommodations for rest and recreation in the very centre of this earthly paradise. The building is ideally constructed, and is equipped with every known modern improvement. The grounds, which are most extensive, are perfectly laid out and at night are illuminated with 800 incandescent lamps. The cuisine is unsurpassed, and every requisite for the convenience and comfort of the guest will be found. For rates and reservations address W.M. H. WARBURTON, Prince George Hotel, N. Y. CITY, until June 15th. O. G. STAPLES, Owner and Proprietor, Riggs House, Washington, D. C. Handsome illustrated booklet gladly furnished upon request.

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One quart of opened hard clams, drained and chopped very fine, two dozen soft-shell clams, chopped in the same way, with the hard part removed. Cut one quart of peeled potatoes in small squares. Bruise and steep one-half pound of hard crackers in cold water. Chop two large white onions and two ounces of salt pork very fine. Put the pork and onion in a stew-pan with one ounce of butter. Fry until a light brown, add the potatoes, six peeled and sliced tomatoes, one quart of water, three pints of white broth, veal or chicken, ground thyme, mace, sage and white pepper to taste. Boil thirty minutes. Then put in the clams with their liquor and the crackers. Boil thirty minutes longer. Skim the fat, add four ounces of butter and chopped parsley, one table-spoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, mix thoroughly and serve at once.

(Enriched with SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYEWATER)

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Pères Chartreux**

**-GREEN AND YELLOW-**

This famous cordial, now made at Tarragona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as **Liqueur Pères Chartreux** (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, and who alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar.

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*After James Montgomery Flagg.*



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Both for health and entertainment.

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Celebrated Mineral Springs, 155,75° Fahr.

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gout, rheumatism, diseases of the joints, bone-fractures, injuries, paralysis, neuralgia, especially sciatica, diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs, delayed convalescence, especially after influenza &c.

Treatment all the year round.

Opening of May 1907 opening of the grand Kurhaus.  
Establishment built with a cost of 5 million marks.

Great organ, organ-pipes with faults play, etc.

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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

ONE NEED not be experienced in Wall Street or at the race-track to have learned that many "sure things" turn out badly. In the event of the death of the head of a family a business that was profitable in his life-time may go to pieces in the hands of his heirs; or temporarily non-productive securities that he could have carried may have to be disposed of at a serious loss to afford the widow and children immediate means of support. Against such contingencies the prudent business man provides by insurance in one or more of the standard life companies. Even in such a period of prosperity as the present the course of an individual business life is uncertain; what is more certain than the returns to be derived from a judicious life-insurance investment?

In the last twenty-five years how many banks have failed, trust companies gone under, railroads been forced into receiverships? How many old-line life-insurance companies have failed in the same period? So few that the average man cannot recall the name of one. The solvency of these companies is guaranteed by the ample reserves, whose maintenance is secured by the laws of the various States, and the vigilance of the insurance officials and the Legislatures as recently displayed is additional assurance of the stability of the companies' resources. In a world of uncertainty and change, death, taxes, and the returns from life-insurance investments stand out in marked pre-eminence as the real "sure things."

"L. A." Kansas City: 1. Unless you anticipate a considerable increase in your income you ought not to spend more than \$200 a year for life-insurance purposes. 2. A \$5,000 endowment policy ought to be satisfactory, and the period need not be less than twenty years.

"N." Warsaw, Ind.: I doubt if anybody could figure it up for you outside of the company itself. It makes its own apportionment on its own basis, and you will have to take the company's figures. I believe you will find them satisfactory, as of late it is making very fair settlements, I am told. If it should be unsatisfactory, I should like to hear from you.

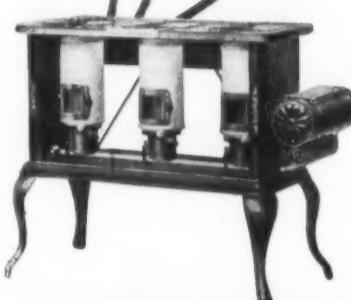
"C. A." Des Moines, Ia.: It will be impossible for any insurance company to disburse all its premium receipts each year to its policy-holders. Obviously a certain amount must be retained for expenses, annuities, surrendered policies, and especially for the reserve fund, which, under the law, must be accumulated from year to year.

"S." Nebraska City, Neb.: 1. While the company you mention is not one of the strongest, it is apparently doing a safe business. Recently, there has been talk of its consolidation with another small concern. One generally loses by allowing a policy to lapse. 2. Of the companies you mention, the Mutual Life, of New York, is the strongest, but all are good.

"H." Newark: The company to which you refer is now being investigated by the State insurance



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The stove that is best for washing-day, ironing-day and baking-day is best for every other day of the week.

The New Perfection

Oil Stove is such a stove by every test. It does its work in a new and different way from other oil stoves. It produces a clean blue flame, which, without overheating the kitchen, is instantly ready for boiling the water, heating the irons, or baking the bread. The

## NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

will make your kitchen work lighter, will cut your fuel bills in two, and will give you a cooler kitchen. Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Fully warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

### The Rayo Lamp

is the best all-round house lamp made. Gives a soft, mellow light of unusual brilliancy. An ornament to any room. Made of brass throughout, beautifully nickelized. Perfectly constructed; absolutely safe. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.



**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(Incorporated)

department. While its condition is probably not entirely satisfactory, it might be well to await the report of the department before taking action, especially if your father's expectation of life is limited. If you give up the policy you will lose what you have put in, and will have no chance of getting further insurance. I have constantly advised against insurance in the company you refer to. At your father's age, his expectation of life is only nine or ten years. If he survived to the end of that period, you would probably pay more for the premiums than you would realize on the policy.

### The Hermit

A Comprehensive Social Register. THE enterprising "Social Register" Association, of New York City, is about to issue what it calls the *Locater*. This will include all the names appearing in the twenty "Social Registers" in the various leading cities of the country now issued by the association. The new publication will place at the command of "Social Register" subscribers the advantages and utilities of all the "Social Registers" combined, and it will be issued not oftener than once in every two years. The difficulty in finding a name in any local "Social Register," where it is under the family's head instead of in alphabetical order, and the impossibility of tracing names in other "Social Registers" to the city to which they belong, are the reasons for the publication of the *Locater*. Announcement is also made that the summer "Social Register" will

be issued in June, with "Dilatory Domestics" in July, combining the country, or foreign, residences of prominent families of New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Providence, St. Louis, Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Paul and Minneapolis, San Francisco and Oakland, Buffalo, and Southern cities from Richmond to Atlanta. The "Social Register" Association has its offices at 29 Broadway, New York City.

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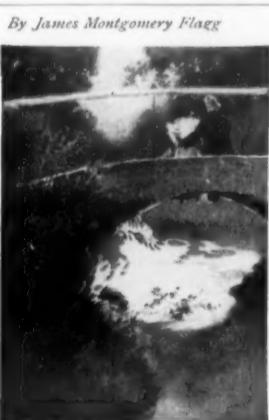
AN UNPARDONABLE INTRUSION.

THE COLONEL—"Confound him! The first nibble I have had to-day, and the idiot must needs frighten every fish in the river."—*Black & White.*

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"The Champagne of Waters"

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by specially chartered S. S. "Arabie," 16,000 tons. **TOURS TO EUROPE, & ROUND THE WORLD.**  
**FRANK C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK**



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#### ANOTHER BRIDGE SCANDAL

All such scandals should be held up in this manner to the public view, in a sort of modern pillory, as an example to the youth of our country.

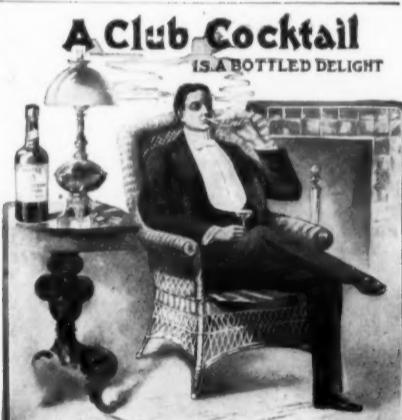
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THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

The following label appears on every bottle:

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The HOTEL HAMILTON is a delightful place in the Best Resident Section and away from the noise and smoke; yet within easy access. Transient Rate: \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day. European Plan. Special Rates by the week. Write for booklet. Address: W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager.

For Habitual  
And Obstinate  
Constipation

## APENTA

The Best Natural  
Aperient Water.

**MENNEN'S**  
BORATED TALCUM  
**TOILET POWDER**  
for After Shaving.  
Insist that your barber uses Mennen's Toilet Powder after he shaves you. It is Antiseptic, and will prevent any of the many skin diseases often contracted. A positive relief for Prickly Heat, Chafing and Sunburn, and all afflictions of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. Sample Free.  
**GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.**

**OPIUM** and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. I. 4, Lebanon, Ohio.

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produces a lather that differs from all others.

First, in body. It is thick and close and profuse.

Second, in lasting qualities. It holds its moisture and remains on the face, thick and creamy, without the drying and smarting effects of other kinds.

Third, in its action. It softens the beard and soothes the face as no other lather does.

Fourth, in its after effect. Unlike the lather of other soaps, it always leaves the face cool, comfortable and refreshed.

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face." Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for Williams' Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

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MAY 27 1907  
May 30, 1907

# ARIZONA COPPER

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Stock in the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Co. is Based  
on Absolutely Known Values — \$200,000.00  
Worth of Ore Now Ready To Be Mined—  
Millions of Reserve Deposits**

## I Will Re-sell Your Shares, or Loan Money on Them

CAN recommend this proposition unreservedly as a safe and profitable investment. It is a proven property, with the element of risk practically eliminated.

There is no shadow of doubt that the stockholders will reap rich rewards. The only question is as to how great their profits will be. No man can answer that question to-day, because no man can estimate with accuracy beyond a certain point the enormous volume and richness of the copper-gold deposits in the 357 acres—17 full claims—owned by the Company.

### BIG DIVIDENDS

What we do know positively is this:

There is to-day in sight and susceptible of accurate measurement in the various shafts and levels over \$200,000.00 worth of ore. And the tonnage blocked out ready for mining and milling represents but a small percentage of the total volume of ores available for this purpose.

Based on the present price of shares and the ore actually uncovered, the profit to stockholders figures from 30 to 60 per cent. yearly.

My personal opinion, founded on an intimate knowledge of the entire property and the actual operations of producing mines in the neighborhood, is that the dividends within one year from to-day will net investors who buy at the present low price at least 30 per cent., and probably from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent., annually upon the investment. This should produce a value for the stock—based upon earnings—of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per share.

What should this mean to you? Simply this:

Every dollar you pay now for these shares at the 40-cent cash price should earn you by every reasonable calculation at least 45 per cent. returns within one year.

And in addition to this big earning power of your dollar, the stock you buy should be not only worth, but actually salable for from five to eight times what you paid for it.

### TAKE A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION

Suppose, for example, that you have \$500 or \$600 in the savings-bank drawing 3 or 4 per cent. interest, or possibly not invested at all, but hid away waiting for a safe investment drawing a higher rate than 3 to 6 per cent.

We will assume that you put a part of these surplus earnings, say only \$300 (I think it is wise always to hold something back for an emergency), into ARIZONA COPPER-GOLD shares at 40 cents before the price advances.

What would happen? Why, in one year—twelve short months—your \$300 should grow to be worth somewhere from \$1,500 to \$2,400; and in the meantime it should yield you a cash income of at least \$135. Of course, a greater or less sum than \$300 should mean values and profits in proportion.

\$100 invested now should earn you \$45 and be worth \$500 to \$800 in a year.  
\$200 invested now should earn you \$90 and be worth \$1,000 to \$1,600 in a year.  
\$400 invested now should earn you \$180 and be worth \$2,000 to \$3,200 in a year.  
\$500 invested now should earn you \$225 and be worth \$2,500 to \$4,000 in a year.  
\$1,000 invested now should earn you \$450 and be worth \$5,000 to \$8,000 in a year.  
And so on according to the amounts invested.

Now, remember, the above figures are based on the gold ores alone. The income from our immense copper deposits should make this earning capacity seem insignificant.

The strong probability—practical certainty—is that instead of earning only from \$500 to \$1,000 per day (based upon known values determined by our engineers) the property, when once thoroughly opened up, will earn nearer \$5,000 than \$1,000.

### SAFETY

So much for profits; but how about safety, which is the most vitally important point about any investment.

Well, the property is safe, of course. Otherwise I couldn't afford to endanger my entire business by representing a doubtful enterprise.

My own money is in it. The money of many of my personal friends is in it. ARIZONA COPPER-GOLD is an investment that I shouldn't hesitate a moment to recommend to my own mother as absolutely safe and sound.

Yes—that's just how I feel about it!

### A PROVEN MINE

Remember, this is a proven mine, not a mere "prospect." About \$70,000 actual cash was put into necessary improvements, by President Burmister, the Directors and their friends and associates, before any effort was made to raise additional money to push work on a big scale by the sale of stock.

When you invest in ARIZONA COPPER-GOLD shares you, therefore, buy an actual, bona-fide interest in a real mine; don't forget that!

357 acres—17 full claims—in the Cherry Creek district, Yavapai County, the richest mining district of Arizona, with over \$200,000 worth of ore in sight and 5,000 feet of shafts, tunnels, cuts, drifts and levels, practically all in ore and ready for immediate mining and milling.

That's what stands back of your hard-earned, and perhaps harder-saved, money when you buy these shares.

### DEVELOPMENT WORK

The development work on these vast properties aggregates about 5,000 feet of shafts, tunnels, cuts, drifts, levels, etc., practically all in ore and ready for immediate mining and milling.

Five of these claims are timber claims, and insure the Company ample timber both for fuel (if they continue to use wood) and for all necessary mining purposes for all time. It is the intention of the Company to substitute oil for wood as fuel.

Of the claims of this Company, the Leghorn has been developed the most, with the Bugler and Gold Lode somewhat behind. Enough exploration has been done on all the 17 claims to prove that values exist in each. The chief shaft on the Leghorn has been carried down about 370 feet, all the way in ore; there are also 319 feet of drifts at various levels and still in ore.

The Bugler claim has two tunnels, one 135 feet higher than the other, the two measuring about 600 feet, and through ore all the way. The tunnels are connected by an upraise, which follows the vein. This work shows the ore bodies to be continuous and of vast extent. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 220 feet on the Gold Lode, and drifts run at different levels. Here, too, the workings have been in ore all the way.

### IMPROVEMENTS

These consist of every necessary building for housing the superintendent and men, assay office, power-house, stables, corrals, and all else necessary to the comfort and convenience of the Company's employees; a thoroughly modern ten-stamp mill, equipped with two five-stamp batteries (Gates Iron Works); three Frue Vanners, an 80-horse-power boiler and 80-horse-power Corliss engine, together with crusher, automatic feeders, and all other necessary appliances.

The mill can treat from 40 to 50 tons of ore per day coming from the various mines belonging to the Company. It will be but slightly enlarged, owing to the close proximity to the copper ores which have to be shipped to the smelter at Hunniball, 16 miles away; so that with slight alterations the present mill on the property, it is thought, will answer the requirements that may be made upon it in connection with the gold-bearing ore. At each of the various mines that have been opened there is a complete equipment for hoisting machinery, boilers, etc.

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

#### R. H. BURMISTER, President

Of the firm of R. H. Burmister and Sons Company, Wholesale Merchants, Prescott, Ariz.

#### CHAS. McKENNY, Secretary

President State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### FRANK L. WRIGHT, Treasurer

President of the Prescott Electric Company, Prescott, Ariz.

#### H. P. DICKINSON, Consulting Engineer

414 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

*The above Officers are also Directors including the following:*

C. M. SMITH, Director—Retired Life Insurance Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. J. E. WILDISH, Director—Attorney, Milwaukee, Wis. J. W. POWELL, Director—Practicing Physician, Rosedale, Wis. GEO. C. DUFFIE, Director—Ex-Professor Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. P. G. NORRIS, Director—Attorney, Prescott, Ariz. W. V. JONES, Director—Capitalist, Picketts, Wis.

### What Mr. Beardsley, the Eminent Writer, Said in "Leslie's," April 4th, 1907:

I do not consider extravagant the prediction, made by conservative men in Prescott, that the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company will within a few years be paying dividends equal to its entire capitalization of \$1,500,000; and disinterested mining men, when they learned of the copper developments, told me that the Copper-Gold Mines Company might easily become another United Verde. The Verde is paying a million a month! The opening of copper ores in the Arizona Copper-Gold mine has created in Prescott a sharp demand for its shares. I am told, however, that they may be bought only from Pierce Underwood, the Chicago financier. That Mr. Underwood is the financial agent of the Arizona Copper-Gold Company is alone evidence of the value of the Arizona Copper-Gold Company purely as an investment. Recently he offered a few of this company's shares at a very low price; in fact, way below par. The stock will rise rapidly, and, with the further operation of the company's mill and the payment of dividends, will be hard to get at any price. I am on the ground and know the situation; and I advise you to write to Mr. Underwood at once and ask him for full details.

### HOW YOU MAY BUY STOCK

50 shares cost \$20.00 cash, or \$22.50 if paid in seven installments of \$4.50 down and \$3.00 per month for six months.

100 shares cost \$40.00 cash, or \$45.00 if paid in seven installments of \$9.00 down and \$6.00 per month for six months.

200 shares cost \$80.00 cash, or \$90.00 if paid in seven installments of \$18.00 down and \$12.00 per month for six months.

500 shares cost \$200.00 cash, or \$225.00 if paid in seven installments of \$45.00 down and \$30.00 per month for six months.

1,000 shares cost \$400.00 cash, or \$450.00 if paid in seven installments of \$90.00 down and \$60.00 per month for six months.

2,000 shares cost \$800.00 cash, or \$900.00 if paid in seven installments of \$180.00 down and \$120.00 per month for six months.

### BUY NOW BEFORE THE RAISE

This stock now 40 cents a share will advance at least 20 per cent. in the very near future. During the past few weeks the returns from the sale of shares have been of such volume as to positively guarantee the absolute permanence of the undertaking.

Legitimate conditions warrant an immediate increase in the price, and those who are wise enough to act promptly—now—will reap a quick and sure profit of at least 20 cents on every dollar invested.

This enterprise is in no sense an experiment. It is proven and open to the very closest investigation. In fact, unless you will investigate it, and thoroughly satisfy yourself of its possibilities the company is in no way anxious to number you among its members. For such investigation every facility is offered.

Satisfy yourself of the value of the property, of the integrity and ability of its management, of the correctness of every representation made about the enterprise as a whole, and then take advantage of one of the cleanest, fairest and most entirely safe and profitable investments now open to the public.

**Send for my Free Book—"How My Business Makes Money for You"**

**PIERCE UNDERWOOD**

SPECIALIST IN PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS

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